



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 14, 1910.

A SETTLEMENT MAY BE REACHED.

THE ROBBERY OF SHORT WEIGHT.

THE EFFECT OF LAND VALUES.

A TALK ON A TRIP ABROAD.

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES (PART III).

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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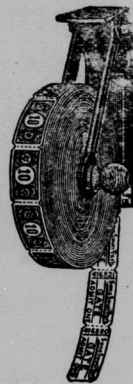
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

No. 35

THE ROBBERY OF SHORT WEIGHT.

Henry W. Burmester, one of the Mission's best-known merchants, talked before a local improvement club on "Honest Weights and Measures for California." He suggested legislative relief at the coming session of the State's law makers.

"This legislation," said Mr. Burmester, "should be framed after the Clement I. Driscoll law of New York, which provides that each package should bear upon its face the exact weight and the exact measure of the contents. We have a law to protect the consumer in regard to the quality and purity there is in a package, but here we have no law that protects the buyer in the amount he calls for and has a right to expect he will have served to him and which he pays for. When such a law is framed—and the members of the improvement clubs are the ones who can have it properly done—it will be introduced by Senator R. J. Welch, who recently had a little experience which set him to thinking. At the request of his wife, he brought home a spool of domestic silk and one of cotton marked 200 yards.

"The wife, expressing some doubt as to the correctness of the number of yards, took a measurement and found that each was short a little less than one-half what the figures conveyed. He investigated further and discovered that just in front of the figures was '1/2,' in characters so small that they could not be read without a strong glass. That is a deception on the purchaser.

"In England such practices are not permitted, and to prove this a spool of English-made cotton was purchased and measured. It bore the words 'warranted 200 yards,' and it was found to contain seven yards more than the guarantee. You may say this is a small matter, but let me tell you that it is these small matters that count. If only half a nickel is made by dishonest practice in every sale in this city, it means an average of \$3,600,000 a year paid for by the consumers for what they do not receive.

"It is not only in thread, but in everything—canned goods and packed goods. A customer calls for a can of goods, and pays for what he supposes is one pound of the article he calls for, but he never gets more than 13 or 14 ounces, for cans, presumably made to represent a pound or two pounds weight as to the contents, are made in sizes 1, 2 and 3, and persons buy under the impression that they are getting one, two or three-pound packages, but they do not."

Mr. Burmester referred to countries that insist upon protecting the people in this important respect. He naturally could see no good reason why the United States should lag so far in the rear.

The labor movement is committed to the propaganda here favored. A bill was introduced by the representative of the California State Federation of Labor, acting under instructions, but it failed to receive the support it deserved. It is encouraging to note the revival of interest in a very important matter—one that vitally concerns the pocket books of all, and is an especial burden on the poor.

"It is not to die, nor even to die of hunger, that makes a man wretched. But it is to live miserable, we know not why; to work sore, and yet gain nothing; to be heart worn, weary, yet isolated, girt in with a cold, universal Laissez-faire."—Carlyle.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

A Settlement May Be Reached

It was good news that came over the wires a few days ago that there was a possibility of the employers and employees of the iron trades industry of Los Angeles coming together and talking over their differences. This opportunity, to which there should never have been the least opposition, is all that the men have asked from the beginning of the controversy, and it is generally believed that if the union under the name of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association had respected the rights of other men, the interests involved would have reached an understanding.

While it is unknown at this writing whether there will be meetings held, yet the prospect seems good. A settlement would be acceptable to all concerned, and would prove a disastrous blow to the cabal that follows the old "rule or ruin" policy in the southern city.

As time goes on, the detectives seem to be further away from discovering the miscreants held to be responsible for the destruction of the "Times" building, on October 1st. It is to be noticed that several publications at first very emphatic in their expressions are beginning to have a doubt.

The Los Angeles "Times" persistently assails organized labor as the responsible party. Not an iota of evidence is produced to prove even a ground for the charge.

If the theory of the detectives proves to be correct, the enormous financial cost of securing the dynamite from Giant, covering the travels around the bay, and its subsequent shipment to Los Angeles, would be sufficient to disabuse the minds of fair-minded people. Enough has been made public to show that money was spent like water. If the hypothesis is correct, then a number of men spending their savings to help their fellows live while on strike in Los Angeles couldn't possibly have had money to spare for other purposes, let alone giving such a murderous exhibition as the world saw this month.

A great deal has been said about the discovery of dynamite near the residences of two of the leaders of the anti-union crusade. This, in itself, proves nothing. It will be noted that no damage was done, and that no explosions took place. When employers combine to fight unions, it is common knowledge that they frequently hire some of the leading cut-throats of the country to "protect" property. It is also known that in some cities these men have committed atrocious crimes in the hope that their jobs might be perpetuated and odium cast on the unionists. We do not say that the Los Angeles merchants hired such people. But we do know something about the history of controversies in other parts of the land.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.
By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25.

No Insurance an Unpardonable Crime.

To the People. Letter No. 67.

A pathetic incident which happened beside a new-made grave in a local cemetery furnished the subject for a session on "Life Insurance," preached by the Rev. R. Keene Ryan, at the Garfield Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Chicago. In conclusion Mr. Ryan said:

"I am no insurance agent; but I do not hesitate to say that modern insurance comes nearer to giving something for nothing, and making this something sure and certain, than any other known institution of our times.

"Indeed, so sure, cheap and certain has it become, that no man, however poor, is without excuse who does not take advantage of the inducements offered him to lay up a little money to bury him when dead, and provide support for his afflicted and stricken loved ones when he is called away.

"It is nothing short of an unpardonable crime when a father and husband, with a wife and children depending upon him for support, neglects this sacred obligation; uses up each week his wages, and in a moment of time is stricken by death; compels his friends to bury him; leaves his family destitute and objects of pity and charity.

"Though I should live a thousand years I never could forget the picture of just such a scene as this I saw at Mt. Hope cemetery a few days ago—the one that inspired this sermon. I was called upon to preach the funeral sermon of a man who was a clerk in one of the great railroad offices down town. He had a beautiful little home here in the city, a lovely wife and child. He lived a life of simple, happy ease.

"In vain did insurance agents importune him to carry just a little insurance. He lived each week to the limit of his small salary, saving nothing. He refused to become a member of any secret order on account of the expense.

"One day last week he was sitting at his desk writing and whistling, when suddenly his whistling ceased, his writing stopped, his head dropped forward on his book, and his heart, ever light and gay, ceased to throb.

"When his accounts were footed up he had nothing. The boys in the office had to buy his coffin and defray all funeral expenses, and they were just as poor as he. One dollar a week invested in life insurance would have avoided all this.

"The saddest sight I think I ever witnessed in my life was this frail, delicate little wife, standing beside that open grave, with the cold winds whistling through the barren trees, sobbing as if her heart would break, with not enough money in her pocketbook to buy her a lunch and pay her way back to her cheerless home.

"And after she returned to her home, what then? No bread in the pantry, no money in the purse, no coal in the bunker, and the next month's rent due. I have no sorrow for that dead husband. My sympathy is all for the poor, destitute and unfortunate wife. It is a pity that such men cannot suffer the penalty of their own folly; but, unfortunately, the suffering is endured by luckless wives and innocent children."

THE SOCIAL WORK OF THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

For years the evangelists of the church have been telling us that the world is ready for another great revival. They have been prophesying that soon we shall see a "great awakening." But these prophets of a former period and exponents of a waning method have seen only part of the future glory of the church. In this awakening there will be much of the so-called evangelistic preaching, but the greatest emphasis will be placed upon the social gospel, for which the church has been so long preparing.

This gospel will have to do not so much with a spectacular philanthropy, which is supposed to express the kindness of the well-favored toward the poor, but it will also demand justice and right dealing toward all men. It will deal fearlessly with the question of the exploitation of little children, of helpless women and of down-trodden men. It will demand that men's bodies shall be saved as well as their souls. It will not say less about heaven and its glory, but it will say more about earth and its duty. It will seek to convert men socially as well as spiritually. It will destroy forever that miserably false conception that a Christian man may practice un-Christian principles in his business life, simply because his un-Christian competitors find it more profitable to do so. It will insist that every community composed of Christian people must also be a Christian community.

Recent developments in the church indicate that it has already taken its place as a larger social force. This has been manifested in part by the resolutions adopted at the various national conventions of the leading denominations throughout America, in which are presented clearly and forcefully the present economic and social conditions of the people, making certain specific recommendations as to what the church should do in view of this situation.

In every instance in which these denominations adopted such resolutions with regard to the social and economic questions of the day, they always preceded them by an introductory statement with reference to the conditions which called forth the actions suggested. Each of the above-mentioned denominations have appointed either Commissions on Social Service or have established Departments of Church and Labor, or similar organizations, whose object it is to lead their denominations in social education and in a broader social service.

It is sometimes asserted that the churches are not doing anything in the work of caring for the unfortunate in our great cities who are outside of the church. Dr. W. D. Bliss of the American Institute for Social Service recently sent a questionnaire to a large number of social workers throughout the United States inquiring as to the particular kinds of social service they were rendering. It was learned that, out of about 1000 responses which came to Dr. Bliss, 401 were connected with the work of the Associated Charities, 339 were in settlements, 227 were connected with various national social reform agencies. Inquiring as to the relationship of these workers to the church, it was discovered that out of 876 who replied to this question, 753 were church members. Even though the 134 which did not reply were counted as non-communicants, it would still leave 75 per cent church members. It is altogether likely, however, that many of the 134 were in some way identified with churches. Of those engaged in the work of the Charity Organization Society, 92 per cent were found to be church members; in the settlements 89 per cent were church members, and in the other reform agencies, 71 per cent. The church membership of this country is only about one-third of the entire population; but the church furnishes 75 per cent of the social workers.

Men and Measures

The first step opening the fight of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor before the United States Supreme Court was taken on October 6th by the attorney for the company filing a brief in the case, which is to be heard within a short time. The brief alleges that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia erred in several ways in narrowing the scope of the original injunction rendered against Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders preventing them from boycotting the stove concern. The attorneys hold that the injunction should have been drawn against the American Federation of Labor instead of the officers of that organization, and that it should apply to primary as well as secondary boycotts.

The Sixth Regiment of Toledo, on being relieved from duty at Columbus, made up a purse of \$500 for the families of the street car strikers.

Everett W. Lord, formerly secretary of the National Child Labor Commission, in an address in Boston recently said that in every State except Nevada there are laws protecting children, and Oklahoma has a much more stringent law than Massachusetts. He believed that in another ten years injurious child labor will be unknown.

The coming election of the United Mine Workers of America, which takes place the second Tuesday in December, will attract more than the usual attention. John P. White of Iowa is a candidate for president against the incumbent, Thomas J. Lewis.

That David M. Parry, former president of the National Manufacturers' Association, had been shot in a controversy over a lease, caused great excitement in business circles recently, and sent the Indianapolis police automobile at breakneck speed to the place of the supposed murder. Parry was found unhurt, but in a bitter word controversy with C. E. Krouse, head of a leather manufacturing company. It developed that a revolver was in Krouse's pocket and that he was fingering the trigger as he talked to Parry, when the weapon was discharged. The bullet passed down Krouse's trouser leg and into the ground without injuring either of the men. W. E. Hite, superintendent of the Krouse factory, who has police powers, had already arrested three of the Parry factory employees. Parry, with a force of men, had come into a building which was occupied by both of the companies to begin work on a boiler and heating plant.

The sessions of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, held September 27-29, were more than lively. Edgar A. Perkins, a former president, was re-elected to the head office over John H. Hughes. All the resolutions and reports were turned over to the incoming executive board for action, owing to the inability of the convention to handle them in such a short space of time. John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L., was invited by Secretary-Treasurer Clarence Gaumer of Indianapolis to address the convention. There was opposition started by O. P. Smith, who had been mentioned as a candidate for delegate to the A. F. of L. Mr. Lennon was invited by a roll call vote of 130 to 40, and in his address he paid his respects vigorously to Mr. Smith.

"Somewhere the sun is shining." Not every portion of the earth is confronted by the problem of high prices. American dressed beef is sold in England for one-fourth less than in America, while American-made watches, sewing machines, agricultural implements, shoes and cotton goods knock English-made goods a 'twister' in point of prices. Gee, but isn't it great to be 'protected'—to witness the American capitalists wax fat from tariff-taxed goods on the one hand and free trade in labor on the other?"—The (Banesville) "Labor Journal."

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WHY EXEMPT CORPORATIONS?

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The vice of the proposed "Revenue and Taxation" Constitutional Amendment No. 1 is that it will remove the corporations subject to its provisions entirely from local control, and that it will absolutely fix, practically for all time, the proportion of the income of these companies that will be paid for sustaining the government. The so-called Commission that recommended this amendment, on page 192 of its report, says: "Under the present system of taxation, which places unlimited power of taxation in the hands of the assessor and the supervisors, a company might conceivably be 'crushed between the upper and the nether millstone.' Under the proposed system this would be utterly impossible."

The Commission is much concerned over the danger to "companies" by reason of this power in the hands of local authorities. The amendment shows that by "companies" it meant railroads and other public-service companies, banks and insurance companies. All other "companies" and individuals may "be crushed" by the tax gatherer. The people are asked to place these "companies" in a special class, so that they may, as the Commission expresses it, "compute in advance how much their taxes will be." No other taxpayer may do this. In San Francisco, we have had an increase in taxes of about 50 per cent since the earthquake, while rents have fallen greatly, and the profits of business undertakings have almost become nil.

In considering this amendment, it must be borne in mind that it is nothing more or less than an income tax, permanent and fixed in its percentage. That is, if public-service corporations do a large or a small business, they only pay as a tax a percentage of the gross income. No matter what may be the value of the property assessed by these companies, if it produces no income, no tax is paid on it. No matter what may be the needs of the State or city, no more or less taxes shall be paid by them, if this amendment is carried.

On the other hand, consider how the property owner, the business man, the manufacturer, the workingman, shall be left at the mercy of assessors and supervisors, to be "crushed between the upper and nether millstone."

The Spring Valley Water Company reports that during the past year the average number of dwellings and flats (not including apartments, stores or other buildings) vacant was 8000. This will represent a loss in rents of not less than \$2,000,000. Nearly all of this property is owned by persons of moderate means. The taxes which they paid for this vacant property amounted to not less than \$560,000, under the tax rate for last year. Had this same property been classed as operating property of some railroad, lighting or other public-service company, not one dollar would have been paid in taxes on it under the proposed amendment, and the \$560,000 would have to be made up by other tax payers.

Thousands of manufacturers, contractors, and others, have had millions of dollars worth of property, machinery, equipment, horses and merchandise lying idle during the past year, because of the lack of business, yet they have had to pay taxes on the value of the property, even if it produced no income. Had this idle property belonged to one of these favored public-service corporations, no taxes would have been paid on it, under this proposed amendment. Workingmen must pay poll tax, whether they have a job or not, the taxes must be paid on their homes and furniture, no matter what their income may be. Everybody must pay taxes. No one can escape.

But the voters of California are asked to rescue the public-service corporations from this terror, and to fix and determine for all time the tax they shall pay.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

By Carl D. Thompson,
City Clerk of Milwaukee.

A man came into my office the other day to ask for work. At the home that same day another man had asked for work. And the day before another.

Three weeks one of these men had looked for work and sought in vain. And I looked upon him. A strong, robust man, stretching out eager hands to the young Titan of our modern commercialism, begging for a chance to labor that he might live. A man that might be the father of happy children; the husband and protector of a home; the creator of wealth. A man asking only this, that he might help to feed and clothe and house mankind; looking for work and unable to find it.

And I said, this is a tragedy.

Then I thought that times were good now, or at least comparatively so. And what shall it be when times are hard? When there shall be a cloud in the industrial sky; first about as big as a man's hand. A cloud that grows and grows until it becomes the size of millions of hands—idle hands, stretching out to us and begging for work that the souls behind them might live.

Then what?

This is the problem of the unemployed. The tragedy of modern industrialism.

And I shuddered as I stood in its presence.

I found this man a job temporarily. But I know that others will come tomorrow, and the next day, and the next. And I know that these are but the forerunners of a great flood of the unemployed that sooner or later will break upon us.

So I turned to my desk to call for help. I called to the Associated Charities of the city; to the Rescue Mission; to the University Settlement; to the Salvation Army, and to the Free Employment Bureau of the State that is located here. I wanted to find out just what they could do to help us to find work. And the most of them responded.

One of the organizations would furnish a few meals to be paid for by a little work here and there, and supply temporary lodging. Another tried to keep in touch with the industrial plants of the city to find more permanent employment. And another sought to assist by finding work outside of the city.

But none of them felt that they were solving the problem. And some of them did not know that it was a problem.

And then it came to me with renewed force that it is not so much agencies to find work that we need. We need the work.

And I am sure that the city may help to find work. One of the charity men told me that he often asked some of the corporations that were contributing to his organization to try and "make" work if they did not have any at hand, so as to help the unemployed.

We ought never to have to "make" work, for, as a matter of fact, all around us there is land and machinery. And all around us there are those who are hungry, those who are poorly-clad and poorly-housed. The only problem is to bring them together. And the city ought to be the strongest of all to bring this about.

And so Milwaukee is buying land. It will establish an agricultural school. Some of the "comrades," as we Socialists call each other, want to come and start a fellowship farm close to the city limits.

One of the university students has been spending a year or more in the investigation of the problem of the unemployed in Milwaukee. His paper will soon be published. And only yesterday I received a postal card from Munich in Germany, where one of our young men from America is studying the European methods of dealing with the unemployed. He is to bring to Milwaukee this winter the results of his investigation there.

I believe we shall be able to find the way to get our unemployed, and the industrial plant or so much of it as we control, and at least some of the land within our reach, together.

There ought not to be one single man in all this great, wide, rich continent of ours, who is able to work, who wants to work, and who cannot find it. He ought to be able to find it quickly and easily. And the work ought to be pleasant and profitable, too, if we could make it so, and I believe we can. For it is written: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." But it was never written that: "By the breaking of thy heart shalt thou earn thy bread."



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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Judge Keeps Open Shop.

Hartford, Conn.—Routed in New York, and about to be beaten by the unions in this city, the open-shop cloakmakers, who had sought to establish a base of operations in the nutmeg State, were on their last legs when a judge came to their rescue with the most far-reaching injunction.

Judge Chase's injunction out-Goffs Goff, for, although the testimony showed that there had been no disorder or arrests on the picket line, he gave voice to these drastic sentences in the course of his opinion:

"It is unnecessary to rehearse the testimony in this case, or any conclusions of fact upon it, beyond saying that I am satisfied that the so-called 'picketing' was both offensive and oppressive.

"Where it is clear that a 'picket's' chief function is to start in motion combined action against a non-complying workman, to injure him either in his person or in his honest efforts to get employment, it can hardly make a difference that the initial act on the picket line is an openly-peaceful one."

Boiler Makers for United States Inspection.

Kansas City, Kan.—At the International headquarters of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, the fight for the final passage of the Federal Locomotive Inspection Bill is being unceasingly waged, and upon the opening of the next session of Congress, the International officers are prepared to submit new data and unanswerable facts in favor of the proposed safety law.

During the past five years in the United States, according to reports of the railroads themselves, there were 7711 boiler disasters, while in Great Britain, according to figures furnished by the Board of Trade Railway Department, the number of boiler disasters for the same period were but 47. While the number of persons killed in Great Britain through locomotive boiler disasters were but 4, for the same period in the United States 265 lives were sacrificed. In this country the number of injured total 3066, while under the English system of Government inspection, for the same length of time, but 53 persons were injured.

Farmers' Union Runs Coal Mine.

Erie, Colo.—The third union coal mine to be operated by the Farmers' Union in Southern Colorado has been opened at this place. Run on a co-operative plan, only union men are employed, many of the miners being personally interested as stockholders. A quarter section of land has been leased and a shaft has been sunk over 300 feet to an 11-foot vein in the best coal to be found in Colorado.

Ohio Labor Signs Unity Pact.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor, represented by its secretary, Frank Morrison, presided at a joint meeting of the two executive boards of the two Ohio State Federations of Labor, held in the Dennison House, Cincinnati, where a unity pact was signed specifying the terms under which the dual bodies would merge. This ends a controversy which seriously threatened the solidarity of organized labor in Ohio.

It was agreed that Section 1, Article XI, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. shall govern the credentials' committee as to eligibility of unions for affiliation. The following is the section:

"Section 1. No central labor union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any

other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

Gary Molds 10,000 Votes.

Gary, Ind.—Here in the steel trust's city, 10,000 workmen from the south of Europe are now being naturalized in preparation for the time when the steel trust's candidates for Congress will need blocks of votes. So successful was the result of the system of "assisted naturalization" operated previous to the last election, that it is now to be carried out on a much larger scale.

The steel trust's determination to destroy the Sailors' Union on the lakes and their plan to have Congress subsidize a merchant marine service calls for votes, and votes are now being molded in the city of Gary.

Pennsylvania Railroad Fights Standards.

Washington, D. C.—Standardizing of railroad equipments on cars, particularly freight cars, is a matter of life and death to trainmen who have just presented their case to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railroad corporations packed the hearing with lawyers, superintendents, master carbuilders and the ever-present Washington railroad lobby. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company dominated the proceedings, placing their "experts" upon the stand to testify that it really made no difference to brakemen where brake wheels were located, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company wanted a "flexible" standard.

Brotherhood officials testified that thousands of trainmen were mutilated and killed on dark nights because the brakes that they had been accustomed to find on the left side of the car were placed by some few roads on the right side. Notable among the criminally negligent in this respect is the Pennsylvania Railroad, all of whose brakes are on the right side of the freight cars.

It now remains to be seen whether the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, representing about 15 per cent of the total number of freight cars in use throughout the United States, can make the coming law so "flexible" that they need not change the equipments on the death-traps they send rolling over the land.

Canada Sees Children Strike.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—The children of the union coal miners of Springhill, whose fathers have been "out" for fourteen months, left the schoolroom in a body on the opening day because they were asked to sit beside strike-breakers' children. The teachers were helpless for the union miners' children were in a large majority and could not be persuaded to come back.

In desperation the teachers called upon Attorney General MacLean to come to Springhill and persuade the miners to send their children to school. He came, but found that the trouble could not be settled with the parents, for the children absolutely refused to go to school, saying, "we won't sit with 'em—they're blacklegs."

Given the choice between teaching a handful of strike-breakers' children or telling them to stay at home and let the old scholars fill the empty seats, the teachers gave in and the Springhill school is now a union shop.

"I spent my vacation in the Rockies." "They tell me the scenery in that section is on a gigantic scale." "It is. I saw advertising signs twenty feet high."

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THE EFFECT OF LAND VALUES.

By Richard Caverly.

Two men, A and B, are seeking investment. A decides to place his money in land in a growing city.

B, on the other hand, invests his funds in houses and business blocks. He erects his structures on the land of A under leases subject to re-valuation every ten years. Such leases are in vogue in all of our principal cities, and are universal in England. The city decides to pave and sewer the streets. The cost of this improvement is assessed back on the abutting owners, A and B, in proportion to their investment.

The effect is immediate on the land. It is enhanced in value. As to the building, this value cannot be increased beyond the cost of reproduction. Water, gas, and electric transportation follows. The benefit goes to the land. It cannot enhance the value of the building, for their value is determined by their cost.

As time passes, B is called upon to make repairs upon his building. A can neither add to nor subtract from the value of his land. He may even go abroad. Fire cannot destroy his investment, nor can robbers molest it. His property is safe.

B, on the other hand, must devote his time and attention to his business; to the collection of rents, the maintenance of repairs, and the supervision of his interests. He must insure his property from fire. From all these burdens, A is exempt. At the end of ten years, the period of re-valuation of the land under the lease, comes round.

During the interim, A has expended nothing except for taxes. B has also paid these, and, in addition, has suffered a depreciation in the value of his investment of from 25 to 50 per cent. In addition, he has paid for insurance and repairs and given his time and attention to his business. He is poorer by one-quarter or one-half, so far as investment goes, than when he began.

In the meantime, the city has grown. Business has prospered. Property is in demand. A reappraisal of the ground rent is made. The value of the land is determined by that of other sites similarly situated. All of the taxes which B has paid, as well as those which A has paid, have increased the value of the land. B's energy, thrift, and enterprise in building up the city all flow into A's pocket.

In ten years' time the value of A's investment has doubled, and the ground rent which he received for it has increased proportionately. During this time he has been free to do as he pleased. Free from worry, care, or risk, the enterprise and public spirit of B have drifted to his purse. Another decade passes. Depreciation in the buildings continues. By the end of fifty years the buildings have fallen to decay. They must be rebuilt. They have become an encumbrance to the ground. It is generally estimated that the life of a house, building, or manufacturing plant does not exceed forty, or fifty years.

During this time, the city has not only punished B, his industry, thrift, and public spirit, by taxation, but the wear and tear of time have slowly taken his investment from him, while A, indifferent alike to the city and to B, has seen his capital doubled, trebled, possibly quadrupled in value.

Justice to B, justice even to A, combine in demanding that the land should bear the burden of this gain. For the investment of A has increased in value. That of B has vanished. And yet B has been enterprising, while A has not. He has aided in the upbuilding of the city, while A has enjoyed the benefits of his energy.

It may be said that men do not invest their money in this way; that land and improvements are usually held by the same persons.

When this is true, any objection to the tax-

tion of site values alone disposes of itself, for the increase in the landlord's burden is diminished on him as a houseowner.

It simply shifts the assessment from the land and the improvement to the land alone. In addition, as the houseowner, he will be relieved to some extent because of the increase in rates on unimproved land, as well as from the fact that, under existing conditions, the assessor usually undervalues land which is unimproved or improved by buildings of little value. Thus it is that every advance in society, every increase in population, every improvement in transportation, or protection, benefits the landowner, and the landowner alone. And every other form of wealth suffers. It depreciates, decays, becomes antiquated. Land alone and franchises gain in value.

POST, CHEAP MISCHIEF MAKER.

By Samuel Gompers,

In the "American Federationist."

On September 7th the representatives of organized labor who on July 19th at Cincinnati effected an agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company met at St. Louis for the adjustment of the long-drawn-out contest between that company and labor, and with the company's representatives applied themselves to the duty of carrying the terms of the agreement into effect. Before so doing, however, they were all confronted with the fact that Mr. C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., the manufacturer of Gripe Nuts and more of that sort of stuff, had sought to obtain an injunction from Federal Judge McPherson to enjoin the representatives of labor and the company from entering into an agreement or from carrying out the agreement of July 19th. Judge McPherson, however, declined to issue the injunction, giving his reasons therefor, the most effective being that the persons sought to be enjoined had not been served with a notice. Other reasons were assigned, to which we shall at some other time refer and perhaps publish in the "American Federationist." In addition to the injunction petition came the service of a summons to the Circuit Court of the Eastern Division, Judicial District of Missouri, of all the officers of the American Federation of Labor, of about fifty others officers of international, State, city and local organizations, both individually and collectively, and the organizations as such, jointly with the Buck's Stove and Range Company. The suit is brought by Post as a minority stockholder of the company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The damages alleged are \$250,000, and under that law three fold damages claimed. The Buck's Stove and Range Company and union labor are made co-defendants.

Under these circumstances and conditions the representatives of the company and of labor met and endeavored as best they could to reach an honorable and mutually-advantageous agreement to establish industrial peace and better relations.

Here are exposed the true characteristics of the hypocritical, flatulent Post. During the entire period of five years, while the company and labor were arrayed against each other, Post was too cowardly to admit, much less openly declare, that he had an interest in the company's affairs. He was too parsimonious to take part of the blame for the company's hostile policy toward labor during that time, and thereby incur the general indignation and resentment of the people. No; not then, but now when, under the new management and the new policy of the company to express itself as determined hereafter to deal fairly and wisely in agreement with organized labor, he, Post of Gripe Nuts fame, must stealthily rush to the courts, seek an injunction to prevent the accomplishment of what every true, thoughtful American must regard as a most praiseworthy purpose.

And now Post's suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is pending, to mulct the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor in the sum of \$750,000! What say we to the result of the suit? We are at a loss for an absolute, definite answer, particularly since the award under the same law of \$222,000 in the hatters' case. But we have been advised by some of the foremost attorneys that the Post suit cannot be successful; that as a minority stockholder of the company he cannot interfere with the judgment, policy and actions of the company so long as the actions are honest, without deception or devoid of fraud, and that inasmuch as the company, under its new management, in good faith entered upon a new policy of agreement and mutual good will with organized labor and agreed "that it will withdraw its attorneys from any cases pending in the courts, which have grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand, and the Buck's Stove and Range Company on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individuals or organizations growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor," the company and organized labor were within their lawful rights, and the minority stockholder Post cannot successfully maintain his suit.

If this legal advice given us is founded upon the law, and it certainly seems feasible and logical, both Post and his attorneys must be apprised of it. Then, what was Post's real purpose in bringing first the injunction which was denied and then the suit? Free advertisement, cheap notoriety. Having become financially rich by his imposition on the public's credulity, and particularly through his vast and misleading advertising, for which he paid cold cash, he caught the idea that here was a chance to get his "name in de papers" and on the front pages without the expenditure of a cent, which he could not buy for a million dollars.

Of course, anyone can bring suit against any other person or company, and the suit must be met and answered regardless of its merit or demerit. To let any case go unanswered, undefended, simply means that judgment will be recorded against the defendant by default, and the amount of damages claimed awarded in full. So, despite the ruthless, unwarranted, and untenable litigation begun by Post of Gripe Nuts fame, both organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company must be defended by attorneys, take such legal action and make such answer as may be necessary to safeguard the rights and interests of all.

And now the question arises, what will labor, its friends and sympathizers do under the circumstances? Let Post wither in the narrowing circle in which he moves, or refuse to give their patronage to his Potsum, Gripe Nuts, and Toatsies? There have been instances when men of the type of Post, bearing other names, have felt the result of the people's wrath against a common-sold, a malevolent mischief-maker or a public enemy.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be headed by La Tortajada, the famous Spanish beauty and celebrated dancing dramatic star. John P. Wade, a well-known character actor, will present a one-act Southern play, called "Marse Shelby's Chicken Dinner." Paul Quinn and Joe Mitchell will appear in "The Land Agent." The Flying Martins, premier double trapeze performers, will prove a thrilling incident of the new program. Next week will be the last of Meyers, Warren and Lynn, The Six Abdallahs, The Joseph Adelman Family, and Hal Stephens in his impersonations of famous actors.

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

"Insist on yourself; never imitate. There is at this moment for you an utterance brave and grand as that of the colossal chisel of Phidias, or the pen of Moses or Dante, but different from these. If you can hear what these patriots say, surely you can reply to them in the same pitch of voice."—Emerson.

Albert O. W. Suedekum, a prominent member of the German Reichstag, is in New York, where he will deliver a series of lectures on the social reform measures of German municipalities.

The Asiatic Exclusion League held a rousing meeting in Sacramento last Monday night. A branch organization was formed in the capital city about a month ago. Among the speakers was William Kent, who said that Theodore Roosevelt had acknowledged a change in his views on the Asiatic question.

It was a shame to hundreds of the unemployed that the morning papers should have printed the statements in the beginning of the week that men were sorely needed in the Federal service in this city. The Government officials have denied all knowledge of the canard. Many of the seekers for work came long distances, and the annoyance all round is to be deplored. It is to be hoped the investigation started will result in placing the blame where it belongs.

The lockout of the cotton spinners in Manchester, England, is reported to have been amicably settled and the operatives returned to the mills last Monday. The curious thing is that about forty years ago the ownership of the majority of the cotton mills in Lancashire were acquired by the Millworkers' Co-Operative Societies, as a means of putting an end to industrial strife. The recent trouble which threw about 150,000 workers out of employment would indicate that co-operative ownership had ceased and old conditions had been restored.

A number of Los Angeles women have organized to combat the equal suffrage propaganda. The main argument advanced is that every intelligent vote will be more than nullified by the ignorant. It is also argued that the great majority of women do not care for the right to vote. The Los Angeles "antis" have no way of knowing whether the "great majority" of women desire to vote or not. If the minority has been doing all the talking, well, it is a very healthy noise! Votes for men might just as well be discarded on the ground that the ignorant exercise the franchise as well as the intelligent. We would suggest to the ladies of the south that they help the equal-suffrage movement for the benefit of those who want to vote, and then it will be an easy matter for those who prefer to stay away from the polls to do so.

A TALK ON A TRIP ABROAD.

Andrew Furuseth addressed the Labor Council last Friday night on his experiences as a trade unionist in Europe. He kept the attention of his hearers throughout a half hour's discussion of the problems confronting labor today, and his earnestness and grasp of the subject helped to make the delegates remember his remarks with more than ordinary pleasure.

Two years ago Mr. Furuseth was selected as a delegate by the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades' Union Congress. He found considerable fermentation at that time over the Taff-Vale decision in England, which was as vital a question as the injunction and Sherman anti-trust law issues are in this country. Eventually the law was amended so that it became legal to quit work collectively as well as individually, and the principle was recognized that no man has a vested right in another man's labor.

Today what is termed the Osborne case is stirring the trade unionists. Last week the "Labor Clarion" printed an article on this theme of discussion in England. It deals with the refusal of William V. Osborne to pay an assessment levied to provide election expenses and salaries for the labor members of Britain's Parliament, and the subsequent decision of the courts in his favor. Several remedies have been suggested to overcome this unfavorable ruling of the highest court of the land, but time will be needed to tell what the outcome will be.

Mr. Furuseth found two contending forces in England—the issue of protection versus free trade, and the land tax, a modification of the single tax, as we know it. The British Government is preparing to re-value land. The unemployment and misery existing demand some heroic treatment, and many people are of the opinion that the land question is one that will force itself more and more to the front.

The Transport Workers' Congress in Copenhagen was next attended by Mr. Furuseth. Fifteen or twenty years ago the only maritime workers organized were the seamen. Now the dock workers and the railroad employees are working under agreements of various sorts. By direct or indirect laws the railroad men are now unable to quit work in combination. Several specific propositions for changes have been advanced, all of which have been criticised from various angles.

At Copenhagen the legislative program submitted by the seamen of America was unanimously adopted. Of course some of the delegates wanted more forcible expressions of their rights, and were of the opinion that there was too much humility shown in the petition, but it was eventually considered the wisest course to follow.

Mr. Furuseth truly remarked that there was no industrial power when men are unable to control their right to work or not to work.

There were representatives from nearly all the countries of Europe at the Transport Workers' Congress. Commissions of many lands are now considering the status of seamen, for it is recognized that the position of those employed in ships is intertwined with the interests of the nation. It is known that seamen have stood still while all other occupations and callings have advanced. It was truly said that the position of these maritime workers is deplorable. Prison stares them in the face should they quit their vessels, even if such a course is necessary to escape inhuman treatment. A universal strike is advocated, if needs be, to provide a remedy.

Dissatisfaction with conditions is to be noted all over Europe. The English workers are likely to break away from their leaders; the latter are doing their best to point the way whereby the efforts of the men may be more powerful for benefit.

Mr. Furuseth sketched the Great Lakes' strike. He visited this section on his return to the United

States. He told of the attempts to get hold of the men by means of passport systems, plus some smart lawyer additions. After matters became so bad that it was impossible to continue to work as human beings, the men struck, the only alternative left them. Last year the shipowners managed to get along, though they must have lost heavily, some of the losses being transferred to the public, through the insurance.

This year conditions were deplorable. Small boys, with an occasional man, were hired to man vessels, with the inevitable result that disaster after disaster has occurred.

As a result, the insurance men are protesting against the incompetent help. Those men are not nearly so much concerned in any labor controversy on its merits as they are in protecting their money, and they know that skilled maritime workers are the best kind of insurance they can have.

The speaker said that it would be well to change the laws so that competent help would be required where it was most necessary—on board ship. By adopting this plan, the lives of passengers would be protected, and the large amount of money represented in freight would be safer than were boys and unskilled men to be placed in such important positions.

The seamen of the Great Lakes are going to stay out until the victory is won, said the president of the International Seamen's Union.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Furuseth laid stress upon the similarity between the Taff-Vale case in England and the Sherman anti-trust law in this country. The courts have enlarged their powers so that the rights of the citizen are continually invaded. It was the original intention to cover property issues only in these injunctions and decisions, but in later days it has become the accustomed thing to reverse the old order and refuse men rights guaranteed them under the law.

Mr. Furuseth was emphatic in his disapproval of the Republican "stand patters" as a means to change the laws or decisions under the laws. The only hope he could see was a Democratic majority in Congress, and then he believed the injunction and anti-trust questions would be discussed and the laws amended so that human rights would not be considered inferior to the rights of property.

AN OLD FRIEND LOCATED.

The "Western Clarion," published at Vancouver, B. C., has a lengthy editorial under the caption "A Disappointed Dove," in which it is made known that one Patrick Henry Scullin has visited that city and endeavored to establish an "Industrial Peace Association." This same Scullin several years pitched his tent in Denver, Colorado, and "worked both sides of the street," until a quarrel between himself and lieutenants brought all parties into court over a division of the spoils. Scullin has even been denounced in an annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, but a little thing like that doesn't bother the gentleman. He dodges in and out like a football player. He has twice visited San Francisco in his travels, and in the interim "worked" the Atlantic Coast, where he was not very well received. Mr. Scullin believes in "peace," with another kind of "piece" on the side.

When you pay union dues or attend meeting, it is necessary that the union label should appear on your garments if you want to be consistent. To comply with the requirements of the individual union is not sufficient. There must be that reciprocity that means acknowledgment of the principles involved, and without which failure is ahead. As men and women join labor organizations, so are the unions themselves bound together in duties and obligations. The unit counts. If the individual is derelict, then the fabric is affected.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**What Private Ownership of Coal Mines Does.**

The Boston "Globe" is one of those metropolitan dailies that has some conception of its duty to the people comprising its constituency. So many papers fail to respond in this connection, and simply obey the interests they represent, that the following expressions from the "Globe" are refreshing:

"In the first chilly days of early autumn, when householders begin to think of their coal bins, a few facts will help them to understand why they pay from \$6 to \$8 a ton for coal which could be sold with fair profit at \$4 or \$5 a ton, or even less.

"Over 96 per cent of the anthracite coal mines in northeastern Pennsylvania are owned or controlled by the eight great railroads entering the region. They have capitalized at hundreds of millions of dollars the barren mountainsides containing a deposit of nature upon which transportation, heat, industry and even life itself of a large part of America depends. Stocks and bonds exceeding \$400,000,000 have been issued through the merger of the railroads and the coal fields, and a little group of men in New York City, by fixing rates of wages, price of coal and the amount to be mined, extort from the American people an annual tribute of nearly \$200,000,000.

"Reports of the anthracite commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the New York Railroad Commission and of other impartial bodies, have shown facts which the ultimate consumer of anthracite at \$7.50 per ton may find interesting: The miner gets 22 cents a ton for his labor—when the boss doesn't cheat him out of a part of it. The cost of a ton of anthracite at the mouth of the mine is less than \$2. The freight rate to the seaboard is about \$1.50 per ton. The consumer at tidewater pays \$6 and more per ton. The president of one of the railroads admitted that 'without some restriction of output stove coal would be a drug on the market at \$2 a ton.'

"These are but a few of the consequences of allowing a handful of men—against 90,000,000 of their fellow creatures—to acquire title deeds of ownership to a necessity of life which they neither created nor invented, but which we have permitted them to appropriate."

* * *

George G. Vest's Eulogy on the Dog.

Some years ago, before the late George Graham Vest became United States Senator, he was acting as attorney in a case in which a dog was the subject of contention. From Mr. Vest's address to the jury the following paragraphs, touchingly referring to the faithfulness of the dumb animal, are more than readable:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son and daughter that he has reared with loving care may become ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him when he may need it most. Man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees and do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend a man may have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is the dog.

"Gentlemen of the Jury: A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, when the wintry winds blow and the snow drives

fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince.

"When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast into the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes and death takes his master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws and his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death."

* * *

Increasing Wage Accounts of Railroads.

There is a well-organized movement to convince (?) people that the living wages asked by railroad employees are the cause of the agitation to increase rates on the part of the transportation companies. Samuel O. Dunn, writing in the "Review of Reviews," gives this viewpoint:

"The cornerstone of the argument advanced for higher rates is the heavy increases that have been and still are taking place in railroad expenses. In 1909 there were 1,017,653 employees on railway pay rolls, and the total wages paid them annually amounted to \$577,264,841, or \$567 per employee. In 1909 the number of employees had grown to 1,502,823, and the wages paid them to \$988,323,694, or \$651 per employee; and in 1910 the roads have made further increases which raise the average annual wage to fully \$700, or 23 per cent more than it was ten years ago. The number of employees in the busy year 1907 was 1,672,074, and their average annual wage, \$604, or \$96 less than the present average. It is probable the number of employees is now, or soon will be, as great as in 1907. If so, the railways are, or soon will be, paying for the same amount of labor as they had three years ago, \$158,500,000 more than they paid for it then."

* * *

Discuss Pasteurized Milk.

Danger as well as safety lies in the current practices of milk Pasteurization, asserts Dr. Alfred B. Spaulding, in a discussion of milk problems in the California "State Health Bulletin," for October. He says:

"The commercial Pasteurization of milk consists in heating the milk to 160 degrees, and then rapidly cooling. This instantaneous heating, while economical, is not sufficient. While it kills ordinary germs and prevents souring, it cannot kill the more virulent ones and especially their spores. It actually aids the sale of dirty milk, for much filthy milk on the verge of souring can be Pasteurized and passed on to the ignorant consumer, whereas, if no Pasteurization has taken place, the consumer would recognize the trouble by the rapid souring. After much experimentation, it has been found that all the germs in the milk can be killed, the quality of the milk remaining uninjured, by heating it to 160 degrees for thirty minutes. But unless this milk is later most carefully protected and kept chilled, it will soon become a more dangerous food than it was previous to the Pasteurization, because new germs, constantly being introduced through the usual practice of distribution, will grow rapidly in the Pasteurized milk. These spores will rapidly reproduce millions of their kind as soon as the milk reaches the suitable temperature for their growth."

PLAN TO SPEND A MILLION.

What "A Million for Tuberculosis from Red Cross Seals" will do in the checking of consumption, is explained in a bulletin issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Counting every available bed for consumptives in the United States, even those in almshouses, penal institutions, and hospitals for the insane, there are at the present time accommodations for hardly 30,000 tuberculosis patients. This is just about one bed for every ten indigent consumptives, and if all tuberculous persons in the country are counted, both rich and poor, hardly one for every twenty-five or thirty. If sufficient hospital accommodations are provided only for those who are too poor to pay the full price for their treatment, fully 275,000 more beds in special institutions for tuberculosis would be needed at once. The immense outlay necessary to provide and maintain so many beds in hospitals, makes it imperative, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares, that such institutions be erected from public money, either municipal, county or State. In order to get appropriations for public hospitals for tuberculosis, agitation is necessary, and in order to create a campaign of agitation, organization is demanded. But in order that an organization may carry on an effective campaign, funds are needed.

These funds it is proposed to secure in as many communities as possible from the sale of Red Cross Seals.

The National Association cites one illustration of the way in which a small sum spent in education has secured large appropriations. The New York State Charities Aid Association in the three years, 1908, 1909 and 1910 has spent in the up-State portion of New York about \$55,000 in arousing the people to the dangers of tuberculosis. As a direct result of the public sentiment produced by this outlay, the State, county and municipal authorities have already appropriated for tuberculosis work \$1,500,000, and appropriations for hundreds of thousands of dollars are pending. Hundreds of hospital beds have been provided, and the Association already aims for "No Uncared for Tuberculosis in 1915."

Thus, the National Association says, if a million dollars is realized from the sale of Red Cross Seals, millions more will be added to it from the public treasuries. Last year 25,000,000 stamps were sold. It is aimed this year to sell four times as many.

A CALL TO UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

The San Francisco Labor Council has unanimously adopted the following:

"Whereas, Organized labor has been making an unceasing fight for the union label, card, and button, believing at all times this to be the best method of distinguishing the fair from the unfair, and

"Whereas, It is an established fact that union men and women are patronizing non-union firms and purchasing unfair goods, thus materially curtailing the demand for union label goods; and

"Whereas, the union label, card, and button represent a superior product made and sold under fair and sanitary conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled, do urgently request our affiliated unions to insert a section in their by-laws instructing their members to call for the union label, card and button; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal and to our affiliated unions. Respectfully submitted,

"BENJ. SCHONHOFF,

"JAS. A. HIMMEL,

"Committee."

Replies of Candidates to Questions Asked

A few weeks ago the "Labor Clarion" printed a series of questions propounded by the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. The following are some of the answers received from candidates for office. It is desired that full publicity be given these replies, and our contemporaries in this State are asked to assist to that end.

PART III.

By E. A. Hayes,
Candidate for Congress.

(1) I am in favor of the exclusion of all Asiatics, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus, Turks, Tartars, Lascars, or the members of any race, except the Caucasian.

(2) I am in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall.

(3) I favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and see no objection to a State-wide advisory primary vote until an amendment of the Constitution of the United States can be secured providing for that election directly by the people.

(4) I voted for the Employers' Liability Law now on the statute books, and am in favor of any amendment necessary to make this law effective, and to extend it so as to embrace all who are doing inter-State business, so that every business, as a part of its necessary running expenses, shall bear the burden of compensating employees for injury received through no negligence of their own, or their families or dependents for their death occurring in the discharge of their duty or employment.

(8) I am in favor of a law regulating the granting of injunctions by the courts. Under the English law, this writ never issued in questions of a personal nature. The relation of master and servant is a purely personal one, and the writ of injunction, in my opinion, should be confined to cases where it may be necessary to prevent the destruction of property or interference with tangible property rights. Under the old law, which I believe was correct in principle, it would be just as legal for a man to ask for injunction to prevent his wife from getting a divorce as to ask for one to regulate the relations of master and servant or employer and employee.

The Pearce Bill, introduced in the sixtieth Congress, which had the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, comes very near to expressing my views on this subject.

(10) I am in favor of all proper legislation that will reduce the hazard of labor or improve the unhealthy or other improper working conditions, and of course against the competition of convict labor with other workers.

I think my record will show that I am in favor of any legislation that will improve the social, economic or industrial condition of the masses of our people. I believe my answers to these interrogatories cover all the points that could possibly be considered by the National Congress, and I will, of course, use any power and influence that I may possess to incorporate the views above expressed in national legislation.

By Henry L. Ford,
Candidate for Attorney-General.

(1) I am irrevocably opposed to the admission of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus, and other Asiatic or African laborers. I shall certainly continue my exertions to carry out my views herein expressed.

(2) I am in favor of the initiative, the referendum and the recall. I have worked industriously to have these measures inserted in the Eureka city charter, and, with the assistance of the Socialist locals and labor unions, we have been successful. I shall continue to work on these lines, and try and have the initiative, referendum and recall become the constitutional law of this State.

(3) I am in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and have now an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prepared, which I hope to have introduced in the next Congress. If either the Socialist nominee for Congress, W. M. Morgan, or the Democratic nominee, John E. Raker, is elected, this measure will be introduced in the next Congress.

(4) I favor an employers' liability law that will abolish the fellow-servant rule, and leave

the question of negligence, contributory negligence and assumption of risks to the jury.

(5) I am not so familiar with the salary-loan business, as they have none of that gentry in our city (Eureka). I would suggest as a remedy a State usury law providing that where more than 10 per cent per annum is charged, either directly or indirectly, that the note or bond by which the loan is evidenced becomes null and void, and the borrower has the right to retake any property pledged to secure such loan.

(6) I advocate a law requiring every private employment agent to give a bond to the State of California, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment to any person any damage he may be entitled to as in the act provided; that when such agent advertises for laborers or sends laborers to work, he shall be liable for the expenses and loss of time in case they do not obtain the employment, and shall forfeit to such laborer or laborers one hundred dollars each, which amount shall be recoverable on such bond. I shall certainly do what I can to carry out these views.

(7) I am in favor of a law requiring the payment of money on pay days. And when an employee shall quit his labor and demand his pay, and his employer shall neglect to pay him, such employer shall forfeit twice the amount of the wages due, together with counsel fees not exceeding 25 per cent of the amount due. Also that any laborer who shall have a claim for labor shall, upon the filing a verified complaint, be entitled to a writ of attachment against the property of his employer, without requiring an undertaking or an affidavit for attachment as required by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(8) The military should never be called out to interfere in strikes or lockouts. An injunction should not be granted until at least ten days' notice be given to the adverse party, and then granted only after the adverse party has been heard, and the defendant should have the right to have the facts found by a jury, and the court should be bound by such findings. The power of the police should never be invoked to enable an individual or corporation to conduct its business. The province of the police is to protect the life and bodies of individuals from injury, and is not for the protection and operation of private property.

(9) I believe in woman suffrage. And I shall always do what I can to carry into effect my views on this question. The disenfranchisement of the women of our land belongs to the dark ages, and has no place in modern civilization.

(10) My views on the matter contained in your tenth interrogatory are very pronounced. I stand for such legislation as shall curtail and finally destroy the power of plutocracy and deliver the workers to freedom and social democracy. I am for the men of the working class. I have no hunger for office, or thirst for power. I have never asked for any nomination, I never hinted at it. This battle in which I have enlisted is the battle of the toilers of our land. The capitalist system can throw the laborer out of employment, crush unions and increase their cost of living. It binds their wives and daughters to the wheels of incessant toil. Capitalism piles up its ill-gotten gains in untold millions in the presence of the laborers' struggle and necessity. And then it has the audacity to put upon its iron face a deceitful smile for the toilers, the workers, at elections, and offers them a soft glove over its mailed and bloody hand, as it asks for their vote for its candidates and parties and principles.

By F. B. Meriam,
Candidate for Justice Supreme Court.

(1) I favor the exclusion of Asiatic laborers, so long as such immigration tends to lowering the standards of life of American labor, which is now too low.

(2) I am unqualifiedly for the initiative, referendum and recall.

(3) Until the United States Senate can be totally abolished, I am in favor of an advisory vote that shall be as nearly mandatory as possible. If that body must be retained, I favor election by direct vote of the electors.

(4) I am in favor of the abolition of the fellow-servant rule. All questions of negligence should be determined by the jury, as are, theoretically, all other questions of fact. I would go a step

further than your question goes; I would favor the abolition of the property qualification for jurors.

(5) Such highway robbery (salary-loan business) should be abolished. The remedy is too extensive a subject for presentation here.

(6) Private employment agencies should be prohibited, this should be a public function.

(7) Employees should have the right to fix the frequency of pay days—perhaps not oftener than once a week under ordinary circumstances, with the right to immediate payment in case of dismissal, temporary suspension or resignation.

(8) I am opposed to all arbitrary and unwarranted interference in industrial matters by courts and police and military authorities. Their modern use in wage disputes is unjustifiable and wrong.

(9) A woman has just as much right to vote as a man. I am and always have been for woman suffrage.

(10) Productive labor is the most worthy occupation in civilization. It of right is entitled to first consideration; all else should be subordinated to it, as well in legislation as elsewhere.

I answer all your questions in the affirmative.

By Edward W. Bender,
Candidate for Superior Judge.

I find that all of the questions, with the possible exceptions of Nos. 4 and 8, are such as should be asked of all aspirants to the law-making branch of our government, and they all should be answered unequivocally by every candidate before he has any right to even expect or hope to receive your vote. Questions 4 and 8 rightfully can be asked of all aspirants to the judiciary; but it is no part of a judge's duty to make laws. His sole function is to declare the law after proper hearing, and then to see that same is duly administered. A judge when taking office also takes an oath to uphold and support the Constitution and the laws of the land, as they then exist, or shall be enacted, and when we can put men on the bench who will carry out their oath without fear or favor to all alike, that is an end devoutly to be wished and worked for.

In giving you my views in answering questions, I give them to you as an individual and not as an aspirant to judicial office.

(1) The exclusion law, by reason of our present capitalistic form of government, is a wise temporary measure. Under a Socialistic form of government it would neither be desired or necessary.

(2) The Socialists' attitude.

(3) The Socialists' position.

(4) Enforce an employers' liability law to the utmost, to the extent of providing insurance for the injured and their families, if killed; abolish entirely the fellow-servant rule as a subterfuge and not existing. All questions of negligence are questions of fact, are questions for the jury, and when any judge usurps that power, which belongs to the jury alone, he should be the subject of the recall.

(5) I do not know enough about the salary-loan business to express any opinion at this time. I will, however, say that they are but one of the species of sharks, we have many others in our midst.

(6) Private employment agencies should be abolished (should have been abolished years ago, this is another shark species), and municipal employment agencies established in every city and county seat in our land. I would try and remedy the present conditions by trying to so regulate the business that unless a man got steady work after he had paid his fee for the situation, that such employment agencies would themselves be liable for all expenses in going to and coming from the place the applicant has been sent to, with wage at the rate the job called for from time of starting until the matter is ended.

(7) All labor should be paid weekly, daily if the worker requires it. He has earned it, it belongs to the earner, and is due and payable from the employer. And it's only a matter of accommodation from the worker to the master.

(8) The Socialists' views absolutely.

(9) Unqualifiedly, womankind should have equal suffrage with mankind.

(10) The Socialists' views in every detail.

In all the above I would, to the best of my ability, try to help carry out the same in their entirety.

**By Thos. J. Kennedy,
Candidate for State Senator.**

- (1) I favor the full maintenance of the present "Chinese Exclusion Act," also favor its extension so as to exclude all classes of Asiatic labor; if you have on hand the record of the last two regular sessions of the Legislature, you will find where my vote is recorded on every measure against Asiatic immigration that was introduced.
 - (2) I favor the initiative, referendum and recall.
 - (3) I favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
 - (4) If elected, I will work earnestly and hard for an amendment to the employers' liability law that guarantees compensation to the laborer for injury received in the discharge of his work; also favor any modification of any existing laws that bear unjustly on the toilers in cases of injury occurring during their employment.
 - (5) I favor any kind of legislation that may be necessary to protect borrowers on salary warrants. I am also in favor of abolishing the evil practices connected with the salary-loan business.
 - (6) Private employment agencies, in my judgment, should be compelled or limited by law in the matter of the amount charged for service.
 - (7) I believe in a law requiring regular pay days at least twice a month for work and labor performed for private and corporation employers.
 - (8) The authorities and courts should not interfere in industrial disputes only when there is a violation of the law, and then only in the manner provided by law and then only to the extent to preserve the peace.
 - (9) I favor woman suffrage.
 - (10) I heartily favor the enactment of legislation regulating the conditions of employment in hazardous, excessive and unhealthy labor, effective inspection laws, abolition of convict labor in competition with free labor, and any other legislation that will better the economic and social conditions of those who toil.
- If elected, I will do my utmost to carry out my views and your answers to your questions.

**By David Miller,
Candidate for State Senator.**

- While the Socialist platform states the position of the Socialist candidates, yet I deem it incumbent upon me to give my personal views on matters pertaining to those of us who have to work for a living.
- (1) I would exclude any laborer or set of laborers who would tend to lower our standard of living, regardless of race, creed, nationality, color or sex. I further consider the importation of American scabs such a menace that our State Constitution should be amended making it a crime.
 - (2) Direct legislation by means of the initiative, referendum and recall is, and has been, a pet hobby of every Socialist, but with the press in the hands of our masters, I doubt whether we can hope for that much-needed reform. I consider it as good if it does nothing more than prod into activity our sluggish Democracy.
 - (3) I do not consider the election of a United States Senator of any vital importance to labor. We have been electing men to Congress by direct vote, yet they were unanimous in acting in the interest of the capitalist class. Yet I will vote for it, because it furthers the course of democratic principles.
 - (4) Laws ought to be made so that the State should immediately upon the injury of a worker compensate for loss sustained, then let the State collect from the employer, regardless of quibbles, technicalities, such as fellow-servant rule, negligence, contributory negligence, and countless other legal quibbles, and further make it a crime to employ, punishable by confiscation, any machinery or other labor appliance not properly safeguarded to protect the health and limb of the employed.
 - (5) The only law that will abolish the evil practices of the loan sharks is a law that will raise the wages and salaries to the extent to make the loan shark unnecessary. Making laws which will ignore, or punishing a few that, by accident, get caught, will not abolish the evil practice.
 - (6) The State should establish a labor bureau with branches in every city, so that a worker should be directed to employment free of charge, but the labor conditions should be plainly stated, so that men will not scab knowingly.
 - (7) There should be a law compelling employers to pay every week, and a penalty of 25 per cent a week on wages unpaid.
 - (8) I believe that the courts, the police, the militia and executives should be used in industrial

disputes, but that labor should own and control the judges, the municipal and State executives as the capitalists now own and control them.

(9) How any man can deny the right of woman to a voice in the government is inconceivable to me. If she has a right to produce food, clothing, shelter and all the good things of life, equally with men, she certainly should have as much to say what should become of the product of her labor, at least, as men have.

(10) I have hereinbefore stated my ideas on hazardous machinery and sanitary working conditions. As to convict labor, I do not wish to abolish the same, as that would be an irreparable injury to the convict, but I suppose the abolition of the commodities he would produce with the products of free labor, by making laws compensating convicts for their labor, in short giving them the same wages as those enjoyed by free labor. I consider his confinement sufficient punishment, without depriving him and those dependent upon him of his earning capacity. A factory inspector should be elected by the workers in every trade, and he should be responsible to them so that they can recall him without the interference of the State.

The abolition of child labor by establishing a minimum wage by law. If our masters have to pay the wages of an adult, child labor will die.

**By M. H. Morris,
Candidate for State Senator.**

If elected to office, I will at any and all times and places to the utmost of my power and influence work for such measures as are for the interests of the working class, and against those which are for the interest of the capitalist class.

I would be pleased at any time to speak before my fellow workmen in the Labor Council and let them judge for themselves whether or not the candidates of the Socialist party are the only ones that can represent their interest as against that of their capitalist masters.

Inclosed find State and county platform and document from the national office.

**By Roller Allen,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

- (1) I have no prejudice against any worker of any country, color or creed, but I am opposed to the importation of all foreign labor that further weakens the workers of the United States in their fight for better conditions.
- (2) As the workmen of the United States make the business of the United States, every worker should have a direct voice in saying how that business should be run. Therefore, I favor the initiative, referendum and recall.
- (3) I favor the abolishment of all useless legislative bodies, and believe the office of the Senate should reside in the people. Under the present Constitution, I favor a State-wide advisory vote for that office.
- (4) I believe in legislation making employers liable, without recourse to laws in case of accident to employees, for full pay during recovery and for partial and total disability, based on the wage and expectancy of life of the worker. In case of accidental death, they should be liable to the dependent, based on the wage and expectancy of life of the deceased.
- (5) The instituting of free State labor exchange bureaus in every city in the State, where workers could register and have authentic information concerning labor conditions throughout the State.
- (6) I favor legislation compelling employers to pay wages every Saturday in full to the preceding Friday night.
- (7) I believe in maintaining order, and think we have sufficient laws to accomplish that end without extra legislation or interference by executive officials, courts or the military. In case of strikes or labor disputes, the regular police should be able to handle the disorderly individual.
- (8) Woman produces equally in her sphere with man, suffers or rejoices equally with man, according to bad or good conditions, therefore, she should have equal voice in making the conditions.
- (9) I advocate legislation compelling employers to furnish sanitary wash and dressing rooms, proper heat, light and ventilation, and to adopt every means to reduce all hazard to the minimum. I believe in legislation making three dollars the minimum pay for a legal maximum day's work. Legislation compelling equal pay for man and woman for like work. I believe that no man or woman should have to work over four hours a day for the necessities, luxuries and

pleasures of life. Therefore, I favor legislation making eight hours the legal maximum workday, to be reduced one hour each year thereafter until a four-hour legal maximum workday is established.

I cannot see that we can have any effective factory inspection laws until we have labor legislation that is of benefit to workers.

I believe in legislation making the confiscation of the business property of the employers, company or corporation the penalty for the violation of the law. Legislation to prevent convict labor from competing with outside labor, by allowing the prisoners to produce only for their own use. Prisons are a product of capitalism, and will disappear with the disappearance of capitalism. Under Socialism the insane asylums would hold all the offenders against society.

I hereby indorse every plank in the Socialist State platform. All the views I have herein expressed I will carry out to the fullest extent of my power and influence, and I will oppose with all the power at my command all legislation that is of no benefit to the workers.

**By A. K. Gifford,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

- (1) I can best answer this question by quoting from that section of the Socialist State platform headed "Measures Advocated by Organized Labor." I refer to the eighth clause, which is as follows: "We favor all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike breakers and contract laborers and the mass immigration and importation of Mongolian or Hindu labor, caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers."
- (2) The importance of securing the initiative, the referendum and the recall cannot well be over-estimated. These measures, when secured, will be the means whereby we, the workers, may obtain the things for which we are struggling on the political field. Direct legislation should mean the elimination, in a large measure at least, of graft and its kindred evils. I certainly stand for direct legislation.
- (3) With reference to the question of electing United States Senators, will say that I am in favor of such a measure, believing it to be a step in advance, but I would go further and do away with that aristocratic body entirely, when once we have established the principle of direct legislation. While standing for the advisory vote as a temporary measure, I cannot see that the working class will very materially benefit by it, for a capitalistic State Legislature will, when it suits their convenience, ignore such a recommendation.
- (4) An "employers' liability act" that would take the power of decision away from an individual judge and give it to a jury is, in my estimation, a much-needed law. Judges, as a rule, are prejudiced in favor of the employing classes, and from them the workers need expect but little help. I am for such a measure.
- (5) I am quite familiar with the dirty methods employed by the loan sharks engaged in the salary-loan business, and would work for the enactment of any law that would tend to abolish the evil. A radical usury law would, in my opinion, help very much, and if no better remedy presented itself, I would support such a measure.
- (6) The average private employment agency is a disgrace to civilization and should be abolished. The remedy I would suggest and for which I would work is best expressed in a clause of the Socialist State platform, which reads as follows: "State Labor Bureau to be reorganized and to be placed under the administration of the trade-union movement, and to be made an actual labor bureau similar to the labor exchanges of Europe, with branch offices in large cities. The abolition of private employment offices and the establishment of State employment offices under the State Labor Bureau."
- (7) I believe that private and corporation employers should be compelled, by law, to establish regular twice a month pay days. This has already been done in some branches of Government service. Waiting an entire month for one's wages often means suffering for the worker and those dependent on him.
- (8) I am opposed to the custom in vogue at the present time of interference in strikes and industrial disputes by the courts, the police, the military and by executive officials. I am aware, however, that the employing class control these various functions of government, and we could not consistently expect them to do other than at present. It seems to me, therefore, that the only lasting remedy for this evil would be work-

ing-class control of the functions of government we have mentioned. However, pending the time when this shall have been accomplished, I will work for any measure that will tend to diminish the activities of courts, police, military and executive officials in the direction of strike breaking.

(9) I am in favor of a "constitutional amendment granting equal and universal suffrage for men and women."

(10) Laws should be enacted and enforced that would tend to reduce to the minimum the dangers in the "hazardous" occupations. Limiting the work day to eight hours or less, and the enforcing of a consistent child-labor law would, I believe, do much to raise the standard of health of the employees. This would, of necessity, call for rigid inspection laws. These points are briefly covered in the Socialist platform, from which I again quote: "Extension of factory legislation with the assistance of central labor bodies, inspectors to be bona-fide trade unionists, woman inspectors to be appointed for factories and workshops where women workers are employed. Laws regulating hazardous, excessive and unhealthy working conditions."

Undoubtedly our prison inmates should be employed. Their moral and physical well-being demand it. But their work should be of such a character as not to come in competition in any way with outside labor, and thus help reduce the standard of wages and living. I am opposed to the practice of contracting prison labor.

In conclusion, let me say that I will, if elected to office, use whatever of power and influence I may have to the end that the policies outlined above may become effective. I have looked at the questions from the standpoint of the working class only. I see them in no other light. I stand squarely on the platform of the party that nominated me, and that is a working-class platform.

**By Walter T. Lyon,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

I have the honor to be a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. On many of the questions you suggest I have already put myself on record through the columns of the paper of which I am the publisher ("Richmond Banner").

I most decidedly favor the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers and have always advocated this and will continue to do so.

I believe in the initiative, referendum and the recall, and these principles will always have my support.

I am an employer, but have always protected my workmen and believe that they are entitled to every protection that can be given to them.

I have had no experience with the salary-loan business, and hope that I may never be thrown into the power of that class of people. Never having had any experience with the employment agencies, I must say that I am not posted on their methods and cannot express myself on this subject.

All labor is worthy of its pay, and that pay should be given when it is due. For thirty years I have been an employer and have always paid my men at the end of each week. I believe that all business can be run so that the help can receive their pay at the end of a stated time, and that the pay should be in a form that the laborer can use it without loss to himself.

There is a peaceful way to settle all industrial disputes, and violence is never justified on either side to a dispute.

I do not favor at this time any change in the qualification for voters.

Strict sanitary regulations should be placed around all places where men or women are employed. This should be done in the interests of the employer as well as the employee. Convict labor should never be used where it will come in competition with free labor.

**By Peter J. Morch,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

I am most emphatically in favor of the exclusion of all Asiatics, such as Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus, until the workers of this country shall have become economically free.

I also favor direct legislation by means of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and I believe the Socialist party was the first political party in America to advocate the enactment of these laws to give the people more power.

As long as we have to have United States Senators, I believe in electing them by direct vote of the people, but on the other hand, if it is possible to do away with the Senate and have only one house to legislate, I am certain it would be better.

I am in favor of an employers' liability law guaranteeing compensation for injury and to the family in case of death without intervention of courts. I believe we should abolish the salary-loan business by regulating them until they no longer can profitably carry on their trade.

The abolition of the private employment offices and the establishment of State employment offices under the State Labor Bureau I believe is the only proper solution of this question.

I believe we should have a law compelling the employer, whether corporation or private, to have a pay day once a week.

I believe that the courts, the police, the military, and the executive officials should not have any power whatsoever to interfere in industrial disputes or strikes.

I believe in universal suffrage for women as well as men.

I believe we should have laws regulating hazardous, excessive and unhealthy working conditions, effective inspection laws, abolition of convict labor in competition with free labor, and such other legislation as will better the social and economic condition of the toilers.

In conclusion, will state that if I am elected to the Assembly I will carry out to the best of my ability and influence the views I have expressed here on these most vital questions of organized labor.

**By Leon Oppenheim,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

As a candidate of the Socialist party, I refer you to the State platform, which I am pledged to support.

While the platform states the position of all Socialist candidates, I believe my personal views on the matters pertaining to wage workers will not be amiss.

(1) I am opposed to the mass importation of any labor which would tend to lower the standard of living, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality. I believe that the State constitution should be amended in such a manner as to make the importation of American scabs a crime.

(2) The initiative, referendum and recall have occupied a plank in the Socialist platform for many years, and I have always been an advocate of it.

(3) I am in favor of abolishing the "American House of Lords," otherwise known as the Senate. However, so long as the Senate shall remain, I favor its democratic selection by direct vote of the people.

(4) Workers should be compensated by the State immediately upon receiving injury, the State collecting from employers later, regardless of legal technicalities, as fellow-servant rule, negligence, contributory negligence and other legal quibbles.

(5) The only way to rid the worker of the loan shark is to make the worker economically free.

(6) Free employment bureaus, established by the State, will abolish private agencies of that nature by making them superfluous.

(7) A law with a heavy penalty attached, compelling all employers to pay at least twice a month, would guarantee a regular pay day.

(8) Let the workers utilize the courts, police, military, and executive officials, in industrial disputes, as their masters do now.

(9) I cannot conceive of any reason why women should be denied the right to vote. She is man's equal industrially, why not politically?

(10) The employment of machinery not properly safeguarded to protect the employee should be made punishable by confiscation. I favor the election of a factory inspector by the workers in every industry, to protect them from excessive and unhealthy working conditions. I favor the abolition of competition between convict and free labor, by means of enacting a law which would pay the convict the same wage as the free laborer. I believe a minimum wage and a maximum number of hours for all workers in all industries should be fixed by law.

**By Wm. Schafer,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

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While the platform states the position of all Socialist candidates, I believe my personal views on the matters pertaining to wage workers will not be amiss.

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**By W. E. Walker,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

(1) I am most decidedly opposed to the immigration of Asiatics or any other people with a lower standard of living than ours, but I feel that we should encourage these races to remain at home and organize to fight out their economic battles, as we are doing.

(2) The initiative, the referendum and the recall is one of the fundamental principles of the Socialist party, to which I am pledged.

(3) The people should select their United States Senators and control them after election, until they see fit to abolish the Senate entirely as a hindrance to popular legislation.

(4) The State should furnish abundant life, accident and disability insurance for all citizens, collecting the premiums for all others than public employees from an adequate tax upon productive wealth.

(5) Municipal banks and pawnshops, such as have proved so successful in France and Belgium, would abolish the loan shark.

(6) A system of free State and municipal employment agencies should be established, to be supplemented as soon as possible by a guarantee of work to all citizens at decent wages and short hours.

(7) I am opposed to any law or custom that permit an employer to retain a man's wages one day after they have been earned.

(8) I am opposed to any interference on the part of court, police, military, or executive officials in any industrial disputes.

(9) I believe in extending the ballot not only to women, but also to that great class of men who are now disfranchised by reason of their unsteady or migratory form of employment.

(10) As I have already stated, I believe that the workers alone should determine the nature of their toil, its conditions and surroundings. They should manage it themselves, and retain for themselves its entire proceeds. I hereby reiterate my pledge to use all my strength and influence, both in and out of office, to assist in every way to accomplish this result. Let the workers rule.

**By J. E. White,
Candidate for Assemblyman.**

(1) I believe that laws should be passed which will effectually exclude from our country all Asiatics, including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus, and in fact all who are or who would be apt to become laborers whose standards of life are incompatible with ours. And that such

laws should be passed by our State Legislature as should provide for such segregation of those already here as will bring them in contact with our own people as little as possible.

(2) I most heartily believe in direct legislation by means of the initiative, referendum and the recall, and by those methods placing in the hands of the people their own local and State government.

(3) I believe in the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and until that can be obtained by an amendment to the United States Constitution, I would endeavor to secure as nearly as possible that result by a State-wide advisory vote at the primary election.

(4) I believe in such an amendment of our law as will do away with the fellow-servant rule and the defense of contributory negligence, and allow the defense in each case to apply only so far as such cause has contributed to the damage sustained. I have had some experience in damage suits, and am persuaded that the fellow-servant doctrine and the doctrine of contributory negligence, as at present applied, are both pernicious and injurious.

(5) I believe that some method should be adopted to prevent the evil of salary loans and chattel mortgages on furniture, and that safeguards should be thrown around those who feel compelled to take advantage of these opportunities, so as to do away with the evils at present so notorious.

(6) I have not been informed as to what has been accomplished by the recent Legislature to correct the evils attendant upon employment agencies. If the present laws are insufficient for that purpose, I would certainly be in favor of amendatory laws which will protect the man who is down and out, and who seeks employment through these agencies.

(7) I am in favor of such legislation as will protect the man who labors from deferred payments of his wages. I am not clear as to just what legislation will best accomplish this, but all labor should be paid for within thirty days from its performance.

(8) It seems that under the competitive system, strikes are sometimes necessary, but when a strike is on, I believe in giving the officers of the organization responsible for the strike, opportunity to preserve the peace and to protect property from destruction. If they are unable to do this, the police force and, if necessary, the military should be called upon to protect property from destruction and individuals from assault or injury, and the courts should not grant an injunction except after notice given. The strike ought to be conducted peaceably and without breaking the laws of the commonwealth, and such laws should be adopted as to protect the public at large, which is not a party to the controversy.

(9) I am in favor of submitting the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people in the form of a constitutional amendment. I am first, last, and all the time in favor of the initiative and referendum, and where there is a distinct call for legislation upon any given subject, I believe in allowing the people to have a chance to express themselves upon that subject, and there is no doubt that at present there is a large body of our people who would like an opportunity to vote upon this question, and I therefore believe that such an amendment should be submitted and the citizens of our State have an opportunity to determine for themselves whether or not the franchise shall be extended in this manner. And if a majority of our citizens desire it, it seems to me that we ought to be willing to abide by their decision.

(10) I believe that the Legislature is in duty bound to pass such legislation as will safeguard the lives and limbs of those engaged in hazardous employments, and protect the citizens of our country by providing that excessive and unhealthy working conditions be abolished; that child labor should not be permitted, and that women shall not be permitted to engage in employments, or in any employment for such length of time as would unfit them for their domestic duties and to become the mothers of a healthy race. And that the State should provide such inspection laws as shall be necessary for this purpose.

I am in favor of reform in our treatment of prisoners incarcerated in our penal institutions. I believe that these institutions should be reformatories rather than places of torture, and to that end that some employment should be furnished them by which each one, who may not already be thus equipped, should be able to depart from the institution capable of earning his living, but in so doing I would not have the con-

victs come in competition with free labor where it is possible to avoid it. I think there are enough lines of employment that could be given them without directly competing with free labor. I believe that there should be a segregation of those thus incarcerated, to the end that each person discharged from one of these institutions would go forth with the determination to thereafter fulfill his full duty as a law-abiding American citizen.

I have stated as briefly as possible my stand upon these questions, and will say further that I have always fought persistently and to the full extent of my ability for those things which I believe to be right, and if elected to the Legislature I would consider that those who were responsible for my election to that office were entitled to the full measure of my powers in advancing their best interests.

By Arthur Yturriaga, Candidate for Assemblyman.

As a candidate of the Socialist party, I refer you to the State platform, which I am pledged to support.

While the platform states the position of all Socialist candidates, I believe my personal views on the matters pertaining to wage workers will not be amiss.

(1) I am opposed to the mass importation of any labor which would tend to lower the standard of living, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality. I believe that the State constitution should be amended in such a manner as to make the importation of American scabs a crime.

(2) The initiative, referendum and recall have occupied a plank in the Socialist platform for many years, and I have always been an advocate of it.

(3) I am in favor of abolishing the "American House of Lords," otherwise known as the Senate. However, so long as the Senate shall remain, I favor its democratic selection by direct vote of the people.

(4) Workers should be compensated by the State immediately upon receiving injury, the State collecting from employers later, regardless of legal technicalities, as fellow-servant rule, negligence, contributory negligence and other legal quibbles.

(5) The only way to rid the worker of the loan shark is to make the worker economically free.

(6) Free employment bureaus, established by the State, will abolish private agencies of that nature by making them superfluous.

(7) A law with a heavy penalty attached, compelling all employers to pay at least twice a month, would guarantee a regular pay day.

(8) Let the workers utilize the courts, police, military, and executive officials, in industrial disputes, as their masters do now.

(9) I cannot conceive of any reason why women should be denied the right to vote. She is man's equal industrially, why not politically?

(10) The employment of machinery not properly safeguarded to protect the employee should be made punishable by confiscation. I favor the election of a factory inspector by the workers in every industry, to protect them from excessive and unhealthy working conditions. I favor the abolition of competition between convict and free labor, by means of enacting a law which would pay the convict the same wage as the free laborer. I believe a minimum wage and a maximum number of hours for all workers in all industries should be fixed by law.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS.

Every local is just exactly as strong as its members make it; every member should stop and think of the obligation he took when he became a member. If you are indifferent and stay away from your local meetings, you are weakening one link in the chain that binds you all together.

Be true to yourself, take an interest in your own welfare, do a little thinking for yourself during the week, and then go to the meeting and air your views. Listen to the other fellow's views, and compare notes, and you will find that there is no place on earth that affords a better opportunity to devise ways and means whereby you can make this old world a better and brighter place to live in, than at your union meetings.—"The Shingle Weaver."

"There are pleasures in madness, known only to madmen."—Dr. Johnson.

BUY UNION-MADE GLOVES.

By Thomas F. Tracy.

The time is fast approaching when our members, and friends will, of necessity, because of weather conditions, be called upon to make purchases of gloves of every description.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with the Union Label Trades' Department is the Glove Workers' International Union of America, an organization that has been struggling for some time to better the hours, wages, and working conditions of the men and women engaged in that industry. In some sections of the country, and particularly in Gloversville, N. Y., the manufacturers have antagonized the union in its effort to organize their fellow workers.

Notwithstanding the intense opposition this organization has met with in this and other places, it has maintained its organization, which, while small in numbers, has insisted upon its right to organize and maintain decent conditions. In accomplishing this it has also been able to have the label of its organization adopted by several manufacturers throughout the country. The time to assist this organization in furthering the sale of gloves made under fair conditions bearing the label is now.

Lady Customer (in furniture shop): "What has become of those lovely sideboards you had when I was last here?" Salesman (smirking): "I shaved 'em off, madam."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. There is a fine opportunity for an organization to rent the second largest hall every Tuesday evening. ***

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE

LA TORTAJADA, the Famous Spanish Beauty and Celebrated Dancing Dramatic Star, presenting "ADVENTURE OF A TOREADOR"; JOHN P. WADE in "Marse Shelby's Chicken Dinner"; QUINN and MITCHELL; THE FLYING MARTINS; MEYERS, WARREN & LYON; THE SIX ABDALLAHs; JOSEPH ADELMANN FAMILY; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week HAL STEPHENS & CO., in "Famous Scenes From Famous Plays."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



This \$2.50
Stiff Hat
Yours for \$1.95

MEN'S
UNION-MADE
SUITS

Remarkably popular
because remarkably
good \$15

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Market at 4th Street

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 7, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Kelly.

Roll Call of Officers—Absent, Andrew J. Gallagher (excused) and J. J. McTiernan.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved with the correction that Press Feeders' grand ball would be held on October 22d, instead of November 22d, as printed.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 151—R. L. Eltringham, vice Frank Monaghan. Tailors, No. 2—Miss Louise Wedell, vice T. J. O'Connor. Machinists' Auxiliary—J. Tobby, vice R. Duckworth. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From San Francisco Musicians' Association, stating that a dance would be given monthly for Los Angeles strikers. From Bachrach & Company and John Rapp & Son, saying that the Schmidt Lithograph Co. had not been patronized. Financial report of receipts and disbursements of Los Angeles strike. Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales of Mailers' and Pile Drivers' Unions. Request of McMahon & Keyer, tailors, for continuance of agreement with Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2. Referred to Label Section—From Label Department of A. F. of L., in furtherance of scale of union-label gloves.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will give a benefit in the Chutes on Saturday, October 15th, to raise funds to perfect the work of the Association. On motion, the Labor Council purchased \$5 worth of tickets.

A protest of a member of the Pavers' Union against a fine levied for failing to parade on Labor Day was referred to the Pavers' Union.

Arbitrators O. A. Tveitmoe and Andrew J. Gallagher decided in the dispute concerning the New Method Laundry that the Stationary Firemen's Union is sustained, and the man discharged must be placed back. A copy of this decision was ordered sent to Engineers and Firemen.

From W. A. Patton, answering political questions; referred to the law and legislative committee.

Donations to the Los Angeles strike were read.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers—Fourth week of strike; all members receiving benefits; union contributing to Los Angeles strike; Friedman & Co., and Lachman Bros. have purchased unfair mattresses. Electrical Workers No. 151—Ask for card; Pacific States Telephone Co. is not in satisfactory union condition. Boiler Makers No. 25—Letter from International Organizer in Seattle, had interviewed men in the Moran Shipyard; men out for a short time, and returned under an agreement granting scale improvements. Cigar Makers—Tampa strike still on; bitter fight; two of the strikers were hanged; weekly assessments being paid; urged demand for label goods, and donations for the Florida strikers would be welcome. Typographical—All night ball October 22d in Dreamland Rink; all goods used will be union; delegates and friends invited. Cemetery Workers—Jurisdiction dispute; asked for reference to executive committee; referred to new business. Press Feeders—Ball on October 22d in Auditorium Annex; union requirements would be carefully observed. Musicians—Business dull.

A general discussion followed on the need of insistence upon the union label and doing everything possible to advance its interests.

Executive Committee—Statement from Newspaper Publishers' Association containing reasons why the union should not be recognized was read, and after considerable discussion it was moved to refer the statement of Publishers to

the Council without any recommendation; concurred in. After the statement was read to Council, it was moved that the matter lay over for one week, copy to be sent to the Solicitors' Union; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Delegate O'Connell moved that the proposed city charter amendments be considered by the law and legislative committee, and recommendations presented to the Council; carried.

Cemetery Employees' jurisdictional dispute referred to the executive committee, and secretary instructed to notify the Carpenters' organization.

Delegate C. H. Parker moved that the secretary be instructed to notify all accessible labor bodies in the State of California of the action of the San Francisco Labor Council in protesting against the proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1; carried.

Delegate Johnson said the law and legislative committee would meet next Thursday evening, and would endeavor to consider the charter amendments.

Delegate Rose drew attention to the evasive replies of judges to question No. 8, asked in the political series.

Delegate Edminston asked whether an organization charging admission could engage the services of other than a regular band. A delegate from the Musicians' Union suggested that its executive board be consulted, but that usually it was out of the question.

Delegate Furuseth addressed the Council on his recent trip to Europe. In another column will be found a summary of his remarks.

Receipts—Butchers, \$8; Broom Makers, \$2; Stereotypers, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$22; Photo Engravers, \$8; Machinists, \$20; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Press Feeders, \$6; Tanners, \$4; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Leather Workers, \$12; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10. Total, \$126.

Expenses—John A. Kelly, salary, \$40; postage, \$10; Miss M. Shields, \$18; stenographer, \$20; National Committee on Prison Labor, \$10; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Sun," 30 cents; "Post," 30 cents; "Chronicle," 75 cents; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; H. M. Alexander, printing, \$4.50. Total, \$187.10. Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

PRINTERS FAVOR EXPOSITION.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday. There were two applications for membership and one initiation. Reports from the various officers showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, San Francisco is seeking the sanction of Congress to hold an exposition in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915; and

"Whereas, The city of San Francisco, because of its climatic conditions, financial ability, geographical location and hotel facilities, is the logical and proper place for the world to send its people in order that they may be entertained, enlightened and comfortably cared for; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society hereby indorses San Francisco as the only city capable of making the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the success which the event to be celebrated warrants, and urges its members to exert their influence in the direction which will bring this exposition to San Francisco."

PRESS FEEDERS TO GIVE A BALL.

On Saturday evening, October 22d, the press assistants will give an evening's entertainment that will attract a large crowd. Dancing will be the main attraction. Every attention will be given guests who visit the Auditorium on the evening named.

Hansen & Elrick
FURNISHERS
HATTERS
353 MONTGOMERY
766 MARKET
1105 FILLMORE

If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

Patronize Home Industry

ask for

G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St., Opp. Stockton St.



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REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
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3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up.

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
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EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
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THE FRIENDS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By Robert Hunter.

Clarence Darrow once said: "I am not a working man, I am a friend of the working man."

Darrow has a delicious humor, and he never said a better thing.

The friends of the working class are very numerous indeed, but that would do no harm if the working class were self-reliant and independent.

But unfortunately the workers like friends better than they like themselves, from the Civic Federation down to every ward politician that wants their votes.

The workers of other countries have become tired of friends. When they want anything now, they go after it themselves.

But the workers in America are still in the stage where they depend almost entirely upon friends.

Old Ben Franklin once said: "When you want anything done, do it yourself," but Samuel Gompers says, when you want anything done go and ask a friend.

And so in all the Legislatures and in Congress and in the courts we see the Republican and Democratic friends of the working class.

I have seen these friends at work, but I have never known exactly how to describe their work until the other day I was re-reading "Gulliver's Travels."

You remember that Gulliver landed once in the land of the tiny Lilliputians.

These little folks were very much afraid of Gulliver at first, but through his kindness they became very warm friends, and the big giant did much for his little neighbors.

At one time when his friends were at war with a neighboring country, he walked into the sea and captured the entire fleet of the enemy.

This so delighted the king of the Lilliputians that he wanted Gulliver to capture the entire country of the enemy and to make that country a province of Lilliput.

But Gulliver protested. He did not like to bring a free and brave people into slavery, he said, and so the Emperor of Lilliput was angry at this action of Gulliver.

He then considered Gulliver a traitor, and finally he called his ministers together to decide upon some way to punish Gulliver.

His majesty wanted to put him to death, and several of his powerful ministers agreed to that, but the Secretary of Private Affairs was a friend of Gulliver.

He protested as best he could against this great wrong, but fearing that his protests would not avail, he suggested at last a compromise.

He agreed that if His Majesty would spare Gulliver's life, he might execute justice by putting out both of his eyes.

This compromise roused the fury of some of the ministers and they accused the secretary of trying to preserve the life of a traitor.

The secretary, pushed to a great extreme, then suggested, as a friend of Gulliver, that they might allow him less and less food each day, until the giant would grow weaker and weaker and finally die from hunger.

This plan was at last agreed upon, and it was commanded that the secretary should enter on the books the sentence that in this manner the Giant Gulliver should be disposed of.

Now that little story illustrates the usefulness of friends.

The giant Gulliver is very like the giant Labor, and the Secretary of Private Affairs is very like the Civic Federation and various Republican and Democratic Senators, Representatives and Judges.

So long as the giant Labor depends on friends to save him, he will find those friends suggesting various compromises that will end by blinding him or humanely starving him to death.

Thrust and Parry

"The labor unions reward the shiftless and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious. You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade union, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform."—Woodrow Wilson.

The gentleman who uttered the above wants to be governor of one of the leading New England States. He will probably "hedge" now he is running for office, and say he didn't mean to say what he said. Employers are not obliged to hire the "shiftless and incompetent" in a union. Even Mr. Wilson wouldn't assert that all unionists are in that class. There are some, but they are in a very small minority, and they would still be wage earners, even if there were no trade unions—a little thought that is frequently overlooked by the critic. Unions do not make perfect men and women, nor do they correct all the evils of our industrial system. The average unionist gives good return for his wage, and the combination with his fellows has produced such improvements in the lives of millions that the voice of the critic might be used to better advantage in other spheres.

"It is, of course, useless to expect anything to stop the popular outcry against 'overcapitalization' of incorporated companies, meaning the issue of stock not representing actual investment. Popular discussion is based on the assumption that overcapitalization makes for high prices of commodities or services. And that is all bosh."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

It may be true that the popular idea is erroneous, but the fact remains that dividends are paid as a matter of course on the "overcapitalization," and that these dividends are extracted from the pockets of the general public. In return the people frequently receive poor service, the employees of the companies or corporations are paid less and worked longer than others, and in numerous ways the dividend-lust is responsible for other shortcomings.

"The destruction on October first, of the Los Angeles 'Times' plant, with the loss of more than twenty lives, has been laid at the door of criminal labor unionism. At this time of writing there is full evidence that the wrecking of the 'Times' building by a powerful explosive, and the attempted wrecking of General Harrison Gray Otis' residence, and the residence of F. J. Zeehandlar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, were part and parcel of a plot."—"American Industries," organ of the National Association of Manufacturers.

There is the usual method in such writings. Even before the first thing is definitely known beyond the explosion, the trade unions are blamed and held up to contumely by every Citizens' Alliance agitator and publication in the land. It would be fairer to await developments, but that would conflict with pre-conceived ideas and notions. Too often the latter are allowed to run riot.

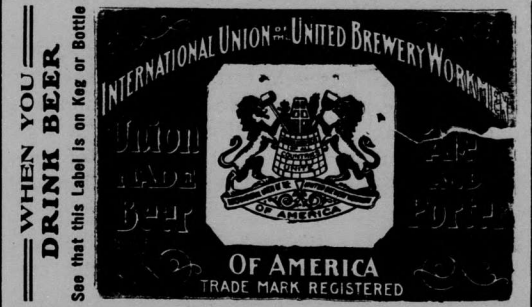
JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Oct., Orange on White.

Summerfield & Haines**UNION-MADE CLOTHING****COR. SIXTH AND MARKET**

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

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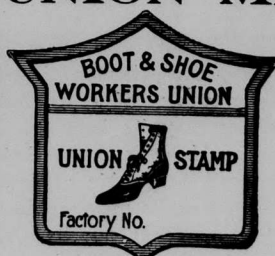
**UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!****Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET

Notes in Union Life

Among those who answered the last call during the week are Frank Gardner of the marine cooks and stewards, Charles C. McDonald of the plasterers, and Michael Dignan of the marine engineers.

A sub-committee has been appointed by the panel of unionists and business interests formed to preserve industrial peace to arbitrate the differences existing between the employers and employees in the iron trades industry. The bone of contention is the eight-hour day. There are three men on each side—a total of six to hear the presentations of the Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council. A meeting to hear evidence was held last Thursday evening. The issue is very important to both the unionists and the mercantile community, and it is a wise step to place the situation in the hands of men who are well able to sit down and intelligently discuss the issues involved.

It is likely that the upholsterers' strike will also go to arbitration. The men and the employers are now debating the best way of getting together for that purpose, and when this is under way it is a sure sign that agreement is possible.

E. A. McNaughton of Omaha, Nebraska, is assessing himself 25 cents a week for the benefit of the Los Angeles strikers. He is not a member of a trade union, but is anxious to show his sympathy.

International President Joseph F. Valentine addressed the molders last Tuesday evening on the Los Angeles situation.

William G. Rusk of the theatrical stage employees returned from his early-winter vacation during the week, during which time he attended the sessions of the California State Federation of Labor. The union of which he is secretary has donated another \$100 to the strikers.

John O. Walsh has again been selected president of the Iron Trades Council.

The recently-adjourned convention of the carpenters and joiners decided to investigate the advisability of building an institution after the style of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

T. M. Daly, international president of the metal polishers, is in town on his way to Los Angeles.

The Brewery Workers' Hall Association will give its third annual ball tomorrow (Saturday) evening in the hall at 177 Capp street.

One of the culinary trade unions (the cooks) has reduced the monthly dues of members over sixty years of age who have affiliated with the organization for five years or more. This is a wise step, and denotes a care for those who are more likely to need attention than the younger men. The union that provides for its sick and aged is laying up a store for the days to come.

An enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Hall Association and delegates from the Labor Council was held last Wednesday evening in the Labor Temple to plan for the new building that will eventually rear its head to the sky—a home for the trade unionists of San Francisco that will be second to none. Many and many a meeting will be held before the consummation of ideas and plans is attained.

Now that the Board of Supervisors has created the position of female industrial inspector, it behooves those who recommend and those who have the power of appointment to select the best woman obtainable, for the office is very important, and popularity or anything of that sort should be relegated to the rear when qualifications are under consideration.

K. J. Doyle has been selected fourth vice-president of the International Felt and Composition Roofers' Union.

PRISON LABOR AND FAIR WAGES.

"The man in the iron cage is becoming a subject of more than curious interest to the man in the street," said J. Lebovitz, delegate of the National Committee on Prison Labor to the International Prison Congress.

"There was a time, and not so very long ago either, when we thought that all we had to do with a criminal when we caught him was to lock him up—anywhere, anyhow, it didn't matter, so long as we lost sight of him.

"But now we are beginning to see that even the convict has some rights which society is bound to respect. One of these is the right to reformation. No matter what he was before imprisonment, the moment the criminal is put behind the bars he is entirely in the power of the State, which can make him or break him, and if he is willing to become a useful citizen, the State clearly has no right to deny him. And there are really more convicts who want to reform than the outside observer would suppose. They are not influenced so much by moral or sentimental reasons as by cold common sense; they know that their trade doesn't pay, and would be glad to get out of it if they had half a chance.

"Why, one old fellow analyzed this thing for me as a cold business proposition only the other day. He used to be a gentleman burglar; he would register at fashionable hotels, well-dressed and well-behaved as any of them, and watch his chance to enter the guests' rooms whenever vacated for a moment. 'But,' he said to me, 'it doesn't pay. I'd make a few thousand a year, blow it in, and get caught every once in a while and pay for it with the best years of my life. Why,' he added, with a look of disgust, 'any plumber can make more than the average burglar makes, and he doesn't have to give up eighteen years for it, as I had to, off and on. No, sir, the game doesn't pay.'

"Another right which the criminal has is the right to work. This is universally recognized by all prison keepers today, and most of our prisons are really big industrial villages where all manner of commodities are produced for the general market. But the right to work carries with it the right to be paid for his work after he has earned enough to pay for his keep. This proposal may strike the average man as a little strange, but if you take the trouble to examine it you will see that it is not only just, but practical and sensible.

"For consider this: Of the 150,000 and more men who are pushed by some rough circumstance or other behind prison walls, more than half are ordinary workingmen, who have simply tripped for the first time. One-third of them, as census figures show, are married. This means that 50,000 families, which yesterday were self-supporting, are today, by the loss of the chief breadwinner, forced to become public charges. The punishment of these innocent mothers and children is really harder than that of the guilty convict, for he, at least, is sure of his food and shelter, while they face not only disgrace but destitution. What is more, these children must, in the very nature of the case, be forced, sooner or later, to become criminals themselves; so that here you have the extraordinary spectacle of a State, while locking up one fellow in order to stop crime, actually producing two or three more criminals.

"This being the case, isn't it the simplest matter of common sense to pay the prisoner, if not all his work is worth, at least part of it, so that if he is married his family may be kept from starvation and criminality? If he is unmarried, he should have a little fund put aside against the day of his return to society, the most critical day of his whole life. For, as every one knows, a discharged convict with only \$5 or \$10 between him and starvation is literally forced to become

beggar, thief, or both. In fact, some States have already begun to do this very thing, but in a timid, halting fashion. For example, Maryland pays its prisoners for overtime work, but their average earnings only amount to about \$3 a month. Minnesota, Michigan and several other States are equally liberal or illiberal. For the most part, however, no provision is made for these unfortunates and their families.

"The National Committee on Prison Labor, a representative body of men and women, comprising in its membership men prominent in prison and labor circles, recognizes that this is one of the most vexing questions in the whole range of subjects to come before this Congress, and is making every effort to arouse public opinion to the justice of the prisoner's claim for decent treatment of his innocent family."

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THE STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning, October 3d, by President D. D. Sullivan.

The president announced the appointment of G. E. Mitchell of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, as assistant secretary, and Fred W. Brandis of Machinists, San Jose, as sergeant-at-arms, with John Davidson of Vallejo as assistant.

President Sullivan introduced Fred C. Wheeler, president of the Central Labor Council, who eloquently welcomed the delegates and visitors.

Considerable discussion was indulged in at Tuesday's sessions over an article published in an evening newspaper, demanding the calling off of the strikes.

Delegate J. W. Smart of Oakland discussed the question, and, on behalf of Street Railway Employees No. 192, offered the sum of \$400 to be expended by the executive council provided the fight against unfair conditions be continued.

Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher moved that it be the sense of the eleventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the strikes now on at Los Angeles be continued until real industrial freedom obtains, and until men and women are conceded the right to organize and to say what conditions shall obtain in their crafts, and to that end that this convention guarantee them every ounce of moral and financial support.

Delegate G. K. Smith discussed the matter, saying that the delegates to this convention should ignore the statements made by the newspapers.

The motion was adopted.

Another very important action of the convention at this session was the adoption of the resolution of Delegate G. S. Brower of Carpenters No. 164, San Francisco, authorizing the president to appoint a committee of seven to co-operate with the investigation committee appointed by Mayor Alexander to probe the "Times" disaster.

Tuesday afternoon the delegates were treated to a sight-seeing trolley ride through the city.

Wednesday was the day of recreation and sight-seeing, the entire day being given over to the enjoyment of the royal entertainment furnished by the committee.

Some 300 persons early in the day took the cars for the beaches, first visiting Santa Monica and enjoying the show places on the way there. The second stop was at Venice, where everything was on the free list.

The banquet, which the committee modestly called a lunch, was spread in the Auditorium at Venice, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the immense throng which entirely filled this spacious place. W. A. Engle acted as toastmaster, having been introduced by L. W. Butler, the secretary of the Central Labor Council. The speakers were as follows: Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary San Francisco Labor Council; Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco, secretary of the State Federation of Labor; John I. Nolan; George Gunrey; Job Harriman; Max Licht, international president of the Retail Clerks' Association; R. L. Eltringham, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco; Frank Thomas, president of the San Diego Federated Trades; J. W. Smart of the Oakland Carmen's Union; J. Stitt Wilson.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento; vice-presidents, C. Ploeger, W. A. Engle, Los Angeles, first district; T. C. Seaward, Fresno, second district; A. L. Jones, San Jose, third district; James Hurley, Crockett, fourth district; R. W. Titherington, Sacramento, fifth district; Harry Menke, Al Condrotte, D. J. Murray, San Francisco, sixth district; L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo, seventh district;

J. W. Ericksen, Eureka, eighth district; I. H. Markwith, San Diego, ninth district; secretary-treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco; delegate to American Federation of Labor, L. W. Butler, Los Angeles.

On its own recommendation, the committee appointed to investigate the "Times" disaster was divided into sub-committees, Edward Crough, E. F. Fanning and Henry Welton to continue the investigation in Los Angeles; H. Bartley to follow clews at Vallejo; A. Elken, T. D. Warwick at San Francisco, and E. F. Mason at San Jose.

It was decided to again bring before the next Legislature a bill to amend the penal code, "relating to enticing seamen to desert," twice vetoed by Governor Gillett, so as to secure "to American seamen the right of personal freedom equal with that enjoyed by other classes of citizens."

The legislative committee also was requested to secure an amendment to an existing State law requiring that men forced to work Sundays in quasi-public service enterprises be given twenty-four hours off during each week by attaching to it a penalty for non-compliance with the same.

A resolution was adopted favoring the extension of the present Chinese Exclusion Act so as to make it include all Asiatics.

Bakersfield was selected as the place for the next annual convention.

A declaration advising greater political activity, and containing strong expressions regarding direct legislation, together with Labor Commissioner Mackenzie's recent official report, were features of the findings of the committee on officers' reports.

A statement by President Sullivan that the direct primary law should be amended was approved, with the recommendation "that this Federation and all labor bodies exert all possible influence in behalf of direct legislation, and the choice of United States Senators by direct vote of the people."

Referring to Mackenzie's so-called "pro-Japanese" report, the findings of the committee say:

"We cannot too strongly condemn the report of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie. We recommend that this convention condemn his report as an insult to the intelligence of the people."

A DAY TO BE REMEMBERED.

When the members and friends of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 assemble to greet the public in Dreamland Rink, Steiner street, near Sutter, on Saturday evening of next week, October 22d, the occasion will mark the opening of the campaign of preparation to welcome and entertain several hundred visitors to San Francisco next August. The conventions of the International Typographical Union are notable because of the high character of the delegates who attend. This old trade union is composed of the representatives of affiliated organizations. The result is a gathering that will hold its own with any convention.

Charles T. Schuppert will have charge of the music for the dance program. The tickets have been placed within the reach of all, 50 cents for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies.

As the next issue of the "Labor Clarion" will come out on the eve of the entertainment, the attention of readers is directed at this time to the ball. The committee in charge has completed the arrangements. There isn't a suggestion made that would add to the enjoyment of guests that has not been followed.

A pleasurable evening will surely be spent by several thousand of San Francisco's citizens on October 22d. Dreamland Rink on Steiner street, near Sutter, will prove a magnet that will draw so many that you cannot afford to be out of style. A cordial welcome is your portion.

A REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Ex-Governor Folk of Missouri, at the Missouri Society's dinner, said of corruption:

"The existence of corruption is the fault of the people. The populace, instead of making a real effort and ridding itself of corruption once for all, wriggles uneasily and does nothing.

"In fact, the populace adopts the dangerous laissez faire policy of the boy with the stomach ache.

"'You mustn't go swimming today,' this boy's father said. 'You've got stomach ache, you know.'

"'Oh, that'll be all right, father,' said the boy. 'I'll swim on my back.'"



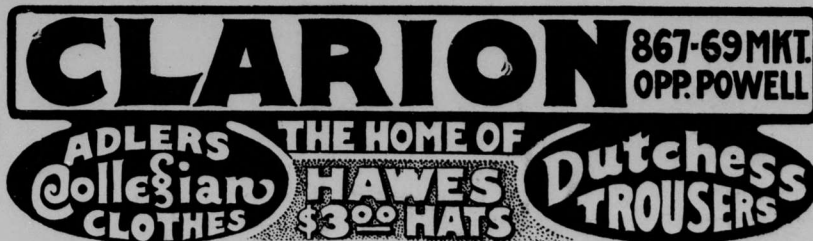
The Clothier who says that "Good Clothes" cannot be had with the "Union Label" should be referred to us.

THE ONLY KIND OF
"CLOTHES"

WE CARRY, ARE THE GOOD KIND

YES, AND WE'VE GOT THEM
WITH THE "LABEL" TOO

SUITS and OVERCOATS \$15⁰⁰ to \$35⁰⁰



GOMPERS' LABOR DAY SPEECH.

A sharp criticism of the courts was part of Samuel Gompers' Labor Day speech. He asserted that the higher courts particularly are so far removed from the masses of the people that they do not begin to understand the people.

Mr. Gompers repeated, with a great demonstration of earnestness, the assertion he made touching the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the Buck's Stove and Range Company case.

"When any court shall issue an injunction denying to me the right that the Constitution guarantees me, I will obey the Constitution and ignore the injunction," he said. "And I repeat it deliberately, with an understanding of the full responsibility that it conveys."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Gompers said in part:

"It is the interpretation by the courts, based upon the Sherman anti-trust law, that labor organizations are trusts in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

"What are trusts? Briefly, organizations of men who own and control the products of the soil and of labor. I ask you, how is it possible for organizations of working people to be placed in that category?

"It is all done in the hope of crushing the spirit of labor. These autocrats find that there is a moral awakening among the working people of our country. They find that we know our rights and are determined to assert them. Not more right than that possessed by any other citizen, but an equal right under the sun, under the Constitution and before our God. The working people purpose to have a voice not only in the affairs of our Government, but in the industrial affairs of our people.

"New devices are being sought by which the men of labor may be tied to their toil. All these decisions we have handed down to us are the devices of men so far removed from the great hubbub of life, from the great movement of the masses, that they do not understand. I cannot accuse any man on the bench of having evil motives, but the men occupying the positions in the great judiciary of our country, the higher up they are the further they are removed from the people.

"A man appointed as a judge in any of our Federal courts has no responsibility to the people. How are they appointed? What are their qualifications? That they understand the law of possession, the law of property, the law of vested interests—the arguments they can put forth in the support of these are the best qualifications to them for their appointment. The questions of humanity, of the people's right, of the right of the unit, of the group—these are minor considerations. It is property as against manhood. I wouldn't have anybody infer that I do not respect property, for I believe it is one of the fundamentals of human progress; but when it comes to a question of property versus man, then I am for the man.

"One of the things used as an argument in Justice Wright's decision in the District of Columbia I want to repeat here. I understand the Constitution of my country, and it guarantees me the right of free speech and free press, and the free agency to do that which my conscience dictates. And I want to repeat it deliberately with the full understanding of the responsibility it conveys. When any court shall issue an injunction denying me the right that the Constitution guarantees me, I will obey the Constitution and ignore the injunction.

"More than likely Justice Wright imagined, when he sentenced John Mitchell to nine months, Frank Morrison to six months and me to twelve months in jail, that he would silence us or break our spirit. The decision of Justice Wright is to

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come before the Supreme Court for argument in the fall term, and I hope that august body will determine the case in the spirit of freedom and justice and right fundamental principles of our form of government. I hope so. But, if the court should decide otherwise, it will simply mean that there will be in jail men whose voices are louder in protest against tyranny and wrong and injustice than they ever were out of it, but the world will know what kind of jail birds and convicts are John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and your humble servant."

Read the notice in another column about the grand ball for printers and others on Saturday evening, October 22d.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Imperial Cash Store, 225 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John J. Curry died last Sunday, October 9th. He was born in Canada sixty-five years ago. He came to the Pacific Coast early in life, and was connected with several of the pioneer newspapers of Oregon and California. Mr. Curry had a wealth of reminiscences of the time before the machines came. The deceased for long possessed an ambition to become State Printer of California. Some years ago he was a candidate for that office, having secured the Democratic nomination. During later days Mr. Curry had in preparation a book that was to contain the best thought of a number of men from all walks of life. He had most of the copy in hand, and it was a cherished project. Beside his affiliation with No. 21, Mr. Curry was a member of Industrial Lodge No. 157 of the I. O. O. F. (Sacramento), where he worked in the early days. But little is known of the deceased's relatives. A couple of years ago he accepted a position as superintendent of the laundry department of San Quentin Prison, and was away on sick furlough for several months. As one of those men who mark the division between the old and the new in typographical circles, Mr. Curry's death will cause sorrow to many who knew him well and recognized his integrity.

If Mrs. Matilda Lewis, wife of our sergeant-at-arms, had lived until January 14, 1911, the couple would have been married fifty years. The beautiful floral pieces sent gave expression to the sympathy extended, and have been gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Lewis.

Richard F. Hurley was a native of Massachusetts and forty-three years of age. The funeral last Monday morning was attended by many of his printer friends. To the great credit of the "Chronicle" chapel be it said, the members gave practical evidence of fraternalism during the long illness of Mr. Hurley, and they saw that he wanted for nothing to help stay the inevitable hour.

Frank Coffin, the well-known linotyper, has proved his ability at billiards so often that his name is more than familiar with those who follow that game. In a tournament last week Mr. Coffin won first place after it was thought he couldn't reach the score of the man who lead at the beginning. All of which shows the versatility of the printing profession.

Albert R. Sparrowe and wife announced the arrival of their golden wedding last Wednesday, October 12th. There was a reception held at 451 Mission street, Santa Cruz, and the printers of this section extend their congratulations.

R. M. Mitchell and Sam Goodman have resigned their positions with F. H. Abbott to open a printing office at 362 Clay street. The plant is one of the best equipped in the city, and the couple will undoubtedly "make good." Mr. Mitchell has held the foremanship and latterly the superintendency of the Abbott office ever since it was started in the early 90's, and he has an intimate knowledge of all that makes for excellence in the art of Gutenberg and Caxton.

Next Wednesday, October 19th, is the date set for the local referendum vote on the proposed three changes in the I. T. U. constitution. The first provides for increasing the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from \$2000 to \$3000 per annum. The second proposition calls for a flat per capita of \$1 to cover the various International activities, and also advocates a graduated burial benefit from \$50 to \$250, according to length of membership. The third proposition changes the law so as to require the Union Printers' Home agent to attend but one meeting of the board of trustees during his tenure of office. Read these propositions carefully on the ballots, and be sure and vote next Wednesday. Those members not employed in chapels can vote at headquarters, 787 Market.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 482—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Dr. Emily Blackwell, who with her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, died at her summer home at York Cliffs, Me., on September 7th, at the age of eighty-four. The two sisters were among the very earliest women to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell died in May at her home in England, the land of their birth; and their brother, Henry B. Blackwell, founder with Lucy Stone, of the "Woman's Journal," died just a year ago.

Miss Alice Thompson, University of California, 1905, is the soil chemist at the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu. She will return to the United States this fall and enter Columbia University for advanced studies in chemistry.

Miss Miriam Hathaway, a graduate of 1897, instructor in mathematics at Wellesley College, is, during her year's leave of absence at the head of the mathematics department in the American College for Girls at Constantinople, taking the place of Dr. Roxana H. Vivian, 1894, who is now in office at Wellesley as associate professor of mathematics.

The Duchess of Bedford is an enthusiastic ornithologist. In an article in "British Birds," she gives some remarkable instances of longevity among birds in her own collection. A Barbary dove which has been in the Duchess' possession for fifteen years was left her by an old woman who also owned it for fifteen years, and who always said it was an old bird when it was given to her.

"We don't protest loudly enough or insist strenuously enough against the injustice shown against women," said Charles Edward Russell in a New York address. "If you want to be respectable, don't have anything to do with progress. There never was such a thing as a respectable agitator. There is no such thing as an injustice, however firmly rooted in this world, that will not fall before agitation. A great many persons do not believe in democracy, and you can discern their thoughts easily enough. If you were to talk with such men confidentially, they would tell you the franchise has no right to existence, and that we have too much suffrage in this country already. They believe in their hearts in the same old feudal system about the man who comes down from heaven once in a thousand years. If it be true that no one can be admitted to representation in the government except those who go about prepared to slay, then I say that that in itself is a most excellent reason for admitting women to the franchise. If we were depending upon the votes of women we would not have our fathers and brothers sent to war to be shot."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, October 11th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Resignation of Miss Sadie Willard was received. Transfer card was deposited by Geo. C. Mertz, Local No. 10.

Permission was granted members to play for school affair at the Stanford University with the School Orchestra at regular union rates, also for members to volunteer services for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis on October 15th.

Members knowing any new halls to go in the directory for the coming year will please report the same to the secretary. It is the intention to get as complete a list of the halls as possible, quite a number having been erected since the publication of the last list.

Mike Lada, the cellist at the Alcazar Theatre, was attacked with a stroke of nervous collapse last week and was removed to the country for rest and medical treatment. We understand that he is much improved.

Strike benefit assessments at the rate of 25 cents per week are now due and payable. If members would come in regularly and pay these assessments, it would be greatly appreciated by the financial secretary, and avoid such a rush as was experienced at the end of the past quarter.

Delinquent list of suspended members, October 1, 1910:—

B. S. Abraham, C. P. Abbiati, M. A. Abraham, Miss J. M. Alvey, W. Anguermuende, L. Appy, E. Arriola, Sr.

P. Baier, Miss E. Baldwin, Miss V. Baldwin, A. J. Balger, E. Barker, Mrs. R. M. Battison, K. Baumgaertel, H. K. Bellgaddt, C. H. Bessier, C. Birkholz, B. Blanchard, Wm. L. Blayney, R. H. Bowers, J. E. Boxheimer, C. Brand, A. E. Bruhn, W. H. Brusso, B. Bulotti, D. C. Bush, A. R. Burrell, M. Bendell.

A. M. Childress, A. Carlino, S. Carter, Mrs. I. Carusi, L. Chapuy, M. Ciociola, R. T. Copley, V. Corteze, L. E. M. Cosmey, D. R. Crane.

C. E. Davis, C. L. Davis, H. H. Day, C. H. Dayton, Miss E. Dickenson, W. Dickman, G. Dondero.

P. Engles, F. Ennoway, J. Evets, Mrs. J. M. Fernald, R. Fernandez, F. Ferullo, R. Feykert, T. B. Finnegan, E. P. Foote, D. W. Forbes.

J. R. Gallet, L. H. Garrod, E. L. Geiger, E. Ginarini, G. J. Gould, H. Graham, J. Grahek, Mrs. M. K. Green, E. Gulde.

S. Haccour, Mrs. J. Hamann, F. Hanlein, G. J. Hays, F. C. Heinemann, F. D. Hertzog, Mrs. J. P. Hildreth, Miss C. E. G. Hill, A. Hirsch, Miss F. B. Howard, L. A. Hughes, W. R. Hughes, J. H. Husing.

G. E. Jeffrey, G. W. Jewett, F. Johnson, Mrs. E. Johnson, W. C. Johnson.

M. S. Karp, R. H. Keaton, W. A. Keyt, J. Kunu.

E. Larkin, J. M. Leary, Miss R. Ledgett, W. Lehman, R. Lopes.

J. Maas, J. Marino, P. Marino, A. M. Mathews, J. B. McCann, L. W. McGalufin, Jr., R. McGuirk, C. G. Natsky, C. Nelson.

F. H. Oesterich, A. V. Olmo, F. D. Oneto.

C. S. Packard, U. Papera, N. Pupard.

W. J. Quinn.

Miss S. Ramus, A. Rankoff, G. Ravaioli, Miss

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

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T. H. Salkeld, A. Schildkreth, G. Schmidt, P. Schmidt, G. Schneider, Mrs. E. F. Schroeder, M. Sichel, J. Sievers, H. Sirignano, B. R. Smith, J. R. Sprague, E. Steffens, H. J. Stewart, Miss E. Z. Stone.

P. Teza, P. Thereux, A. C. Thurston, Miss F. Tice, J. A. Tillmany, A. Timmins, T. Tippet, E. W. Tubbs, E. Turkischer.

A. Upwall.

K. Veress, E. A. Victors.

U. Waldrop, Mrs. G. Wendell, Mrs. A. White, R. J. Whitney, E. H. Williams, N. L. Williams, C. H. Wunderlich, C. T. Wippert, L. Wrobel, T. L. Zeh.

Dropped From Roll—E. Calamara, Mrs. J. Calamara, Sol. Cohn, T. Coulter, H. G. Emerson, P. Frederick, E. Gonzolez, Miss M. B. Morgan, F. Parasien, C. J. Silliman, Mrs. M. Twamley, G. Wahlheim, T. B. Woods.

A CAUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

Tomorrow night (Saturday, October 15th) there will be given a benefit at the Chutes for one of the most meritorious organizations in this city—the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. It is proposed to use the proceeds to enlarge the work of the association, to bring more comfort into unhappy lives, and to labor to save from the dread clutches of the "white plague." True democracy is the foundation of the association's efforts. It matters not who applies, the helping hand is extended. The Labor Council has indorsed the benefit and purchased a number of tickets, and the "Labor Clarion" is glad of the opportunity to commend to its readers the cause that underlies the benefit to be given this Saturday evening.

WAITERS' ASSOCIATION BALL.

The fourteenth annual ball of the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association will be held on Monday evening, October 24th, in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter street. The tickets are only 50 cents each, ladies free. The place, the occasion and the time should be carefully noted, for these entertainments are always among the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

The story is told that Judge Story and Edward Everett were once the prominent personages at a public dinner in Boston. The former, as a voluntary toast, gave: "Fame follows merit where Everett goes." The gentleman thus delicately complimented, at once arose, and replied with this equally felicitous impromptu: "To whatever height judicial learning may attain in this country, there will always be one Story higher."

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The kind that will keep your feet dry—and prevent colds—
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A health necessity for the man who has to be out-of-doors. They're made on a last that assures perfect comfort, and the entire shoe is thoroughly treated with "Viscol Oil," making them positively "Wet Proof."

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No chance of catching a cold, if you wear a pair of "Alaska Seal" Shoes.

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10 inches high—made in both Black and Tan. An ideal shoe for the man whose work compels him to be out in the rain. You won't need rubbers if you wear a pair of these. They're made on a broad "NatureShape" last with double soles. This shoe assures perfect comfort and splendid wear.

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